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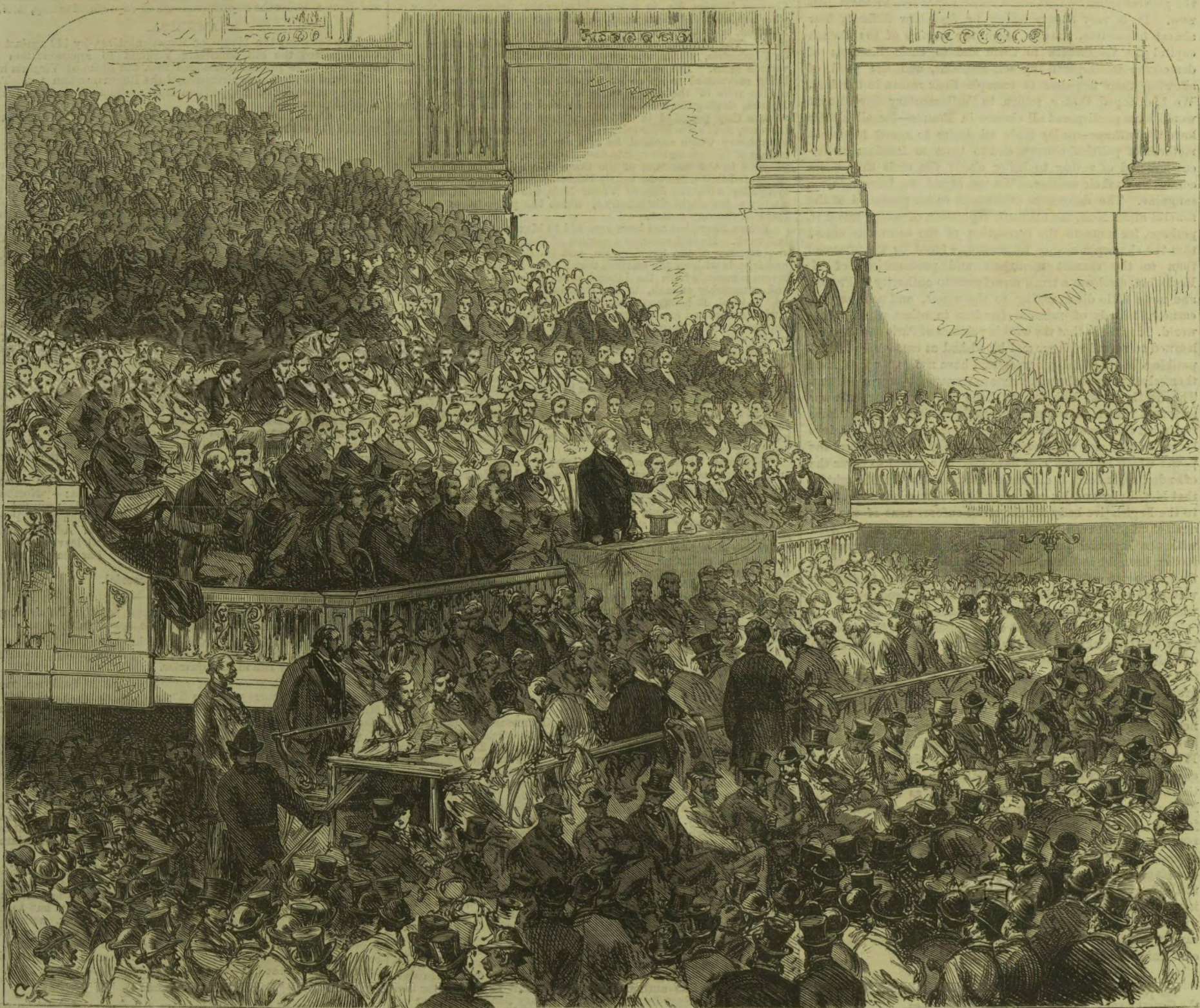
WITH A SUPPLEMENT, STAMPED, 6d.
FIVEFENCE.

THE HOMICIDE IN PARIS.

It is not an uncommon incident of human affairs that in the very midst of a transition from one set of conditions to another, some wholly unforeseen event should occur which is both so untimely and untoward as to present the appearance of having been pre-arranged for testing the strength of the new conditions to the utmost. Before the process of improvement has been allowed to complete itself, some accident happens,

quite out of the range of ordinary probabilities, which seems as if designed to arrest its development and to mock at the pretensions of human foresight to influence the future. A *contretemps* of this sort has lately occurred in Paris—we allude, of course, to the death of M. Noir, the young journalist on the staff of the *Marseillaise*, by the hand of Pierre Bonaparte. We shall not need to prefix to the observations we are about to make any description of the circumstances which led to the commission of this crime by a member of

the Emperor's family. They are too well known. Nor shall we discuss the question whether the killing of M. Noir was homicide or murder—that will be presently determined by the proper legal tribunal. Our object in turning to the painful event is merely to consider it in its relation to the new Ministry at Paris, and to the substitution of constitutional for personal rule, both of which it has done so much to put in peril. Neither is M. Ollivier's Administration, nor is the recent change in the mode of conducting the French Govern-



MR. BRIGHT SPEAKING AT BIRMINGHAM.

ment, responsible for the tragedy which has shocked society in Paris, and yet unquestionably they will have to bear the chief brunt of it, and perhaps are more certain to suffer the moral penalty of Pierre Bonaparte's unbridled impetuosity than he is to meet its legal punishment.

At first sight there is something mysterious in this sort of chance fatality, and it looks on the surface as though human efforts at improvement, even when they express magnanimous motives, are sure to be crossed, and sometimes effectually thwarted, by adverse influences altogether beyond the scope of our management. In truth, however, it is not so. The danger to the experiment now being made at Paris in constitutional rule, from the terrible event which is putting so heavy a strain upon it, cannot be correctly regarded as brought about by any arbitrary arrangement. It follows as naturally that certain accidents, which would otherwise have been harmless all but the individuals whom they involve, should become explosive and dangerous to the public peace, when they come in contact with certain states of popular opinion or feeling, as that fragments of matter whirled round the sun and while within their usual orbit evading observation should, as soon as they come into collision with the earth's atmosphere, burst into combustion, and make those grand meteoric displays which challenge so much attention on the part of astronomers. The fact is that rulers are utterly unable to limit the effects of their own experiments. There is a stream of influence emanating from their governmental systems and their acts, long after the systems and the acts themselves have passed away. The consequences which have attached themselves to eighteen years of personal rule, and the states of feeling they have produced, will remain long after the virtual adoption by the Emperor of constitutional government. The inflammability of, we will not say the public mind of France, but of the popular feeling in Paris, survives the will which continuously excited it, and the merest casualty may bring about analogous results to that of the falling of a spark in a magazine of gunpowder.

It certainly seems to outside observers a matter very deeply to be deplored that so considerable a portion of the population of Paris should show such an eager anxiety to identify the Emperor, his dynasty, and his newly-formed responsible Government with a crime for which they cannot be fairly called to account, and the commission of which was the gravest calamity that could have happened to them just now. It is very disappointing to find how difficult, how almost impossible, it is to teach the *ouvriers* of the French capital the uselessness to them and to their interests of democracy untempered by self-restraint, and the peril of allowing their impulses to trample their reason in the dust. We had hoped that a return to Parliamentary Government would have predisposed all classes in France—for all classes have the suffrage—to lay aside all desire to resort to violent methods of political change, and to trust to freedom of discussion and of voting to bring about the ends they deem conducive to their welfare. We are afraid we have been too sanguine. The dangerous excitement which prevailed at the funeral of M. Noir, the ultimate repression of which was due, perhaps, far more to the conviction of the enormous crowd that the chasseur cannot be prudently faced by the unarmed than to the earnest monitions and protestations of M. Rochefort, discloses a truth unwelcome to authority in France, and not a little discouraging to the wisest, and not the least earnest, friends of rational freedom in other parts of the world. It is this—that the working classes of Paris have not yet learned to regard violence and bloodshed as essentially incompatible with political progress, and have not yet accustomed themselves to trust their interests to responsible representation. The death of M. Noir by the hand of Pierre Bonaparte was an event which, however lamentable in itself, should have reminded the populace that the Emperor had but a few days before quietly and voluntarily surrendered to his advisers the power which he might else have used as a shield to cover the offender, as, indeed, it did make manifest to the thoughtful that M. Ollivier and his colleagues held themselves answerable to the Legislative body for the strict enforcement of the law against culprits, even if such culprits were connected by blood with the Imperial family. The worst symptom of popular feeling brought to the surface by the late Parisian tragedy is that there yet exists a disposition in the capital to indulge vindictive political passion at the expense, if need be, of the whole machinery of constitutional freedom.

Happily, the event has not corresponded with the expectations of those whose first impulse seems to be the subversion of order. The *contretemps* will doubtless be surmounted by the new Cabinet, not, perhaps, without sundry falls and bruises. It brings upon the French Ministry a severity of disciplinary pressure for which to a great extent it must needs have been unprepared. It has endangered their position, and therefore called for extraordinary wariness of procedure. It has thrown them exclusively upon their own resources and upon their collective responsibility, in a matter in which there can be no safety for themselves and as little for their Emperor, but in complying with the strictest dictates of justice. It seems, perhaps, worse in appearance than it is in reality. It is never pleasant to walk on the edge of a yawning abyss, for nobody can tell what may be the fatal consequences of a single false step. But it may turn out to be a useful trial of the adventurer's powers. We hope that this may be the issue of the tragical event in Paris; and that, instead of upsetting responsible Government, it will prove an opportunity for illustrating its special virtue and the means of confirming its stability and authority.

The post of Civil Service Commissioner has been conferred by the Government upon George Webb Dasset, Esq., D.C.L.

The Danish Government has awarded a telescope to Mr. John Morrison, master of the sloop *Vixen*, of Lerwick, for having, on April 1, 1869, rescued the crew of a small boat belonging to the *Fox* Islands.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

A portion of the speech of the Right Hon. John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, at the meeting of his constituents, on Tuesday week, in the Townhall of Birmingham, was given in our last publication. The scene on the platform, or around and in front of the speaker, at the upper end of the hall, is represented in the Engraving on our front page. The chair was occupied by Mr. Prime, the Mayor of Birmingham; and the three members for that town, Mr. Bright, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Muntz, were seated at his right hand, supported by many of the influential townsmen attached to the Liberal party. The rising ranges of benches in the orchestra behind were occupied by a numerous assemblage of persons, and in the side balcony were several ladies. The reporters' table was placed immediately below the front of the platform; and the speech of Mr. Bright, as fast as he uttered it, was written out from their shorthand notes and sent to the telegraph-office, by which means it appeared at full length in the London daily papers the next morning. The floor of the hall was densely crowded with people, who listened eagerly to the address of the right hon. gentleman and received it with hearty applause.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 20.

The Ministry have, by an immense majority, obtained the sanction of the Corps Législatif to prosecute M. Rochefort for the inflammatory address which he prefixed to M. Ulric de Fonvielle's narrative of the assassination of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, published in the *Marseillaise* the day following that lamentable affair. M. Estancelin, a deputy of the Left Centre, brought forward, in the name of his party, an order of the day complimenting the Ministry, but suggesting the withdrawal of the application to prosecute the deputy of the 1st Paris Circumscription. His motion, which was opposed by M. Ollivier in a most admirable speech, and supported by MM. Picard, Arago, Jules Simon, Ferry, and other Liberals, was eventually withdrawn, and a vote taken on the main question, the result of which showed 226 in favour of the proposed prosecution, and 34 against it. It is not, however, generally believed that the prosecution will be pressed to a conclusion, the Government having, on its accession to office, intimated its intention of proposing the repeal of the very law confiding the decision of press offences to Judges instead of to juries, under which M. Rochefort will have to be tried. On Tuesday the discussion on the treaties of commerce was commenced by M. Estancelin, on the part of the Protectionists, and it is likely to last several days. In the course of the debate M. Haentjens made a most admirable speech, in which he advocated inquiry, but defended free-trade from the imputations cast upon it by its opponents.

The garrison of Paris, which had been reinforced by troops from Versailles, Vincennes, and elsewhere, was entirely under arms the day of Victor Noir's funeral, and large detachments of military were told off to do duty at the Corps Législatif, in the Champs Elysées, &c., in the expectation that the immense crowds who had attended the funeral might venture to attack the Palais Bourbon, or at any rate attempt to overawe the deputies assembled there. The Minister of War had his headquarters at the Palais de l'Industrie, which was crowded with artillery and troops of various arms. The mob, however, dispersed very peaceably on being summoned to do so by a commissary of police, after successive rolls of the drum, while it was descending the Champs Elysées, singing the Marseillaise and cheering M. Rochefort, whose voiture they persisted in following, most vociferously. It was, however, not so much the roll of the drum and the red scarf of the commissary which checked its advance as the sight of compact masses of soldiers and sergeants-de-ville, bent on opposing all further progress in the direction of the Corps Législatif. Although it is calculated that there were nearly 100,000 persons assembled to show sympathy with the fate of Victor Noir, the day passed off with simply a few slight disturbances, which the police were able to check at the very outset.

Prince Pierre has not been removed to Mazas, as was mentioned last week. He still occupies a portion of the private apartments of the director of the Conciergerie, and is allowed to see his family and friends without the smallest restriction. This has called forth severe comments from the Liberal press, which, moreover, objects, and reasonably enough, to the tribunal before which the Prince will be tried, it being composed entirely of recipients of past Imperial favours and expectants of Imperial favours to come. The antecedents of Prince Pierre have been raked up during the past week; and, if the statements appearing in the Paris papers are to be credited, he has not only been guilty of assassinating a revenue officer, whose family received compensation from the English Government, but condemned to death at Rome for shooting a nobleman sent by the Pope to arrest him for having killed two brothers of a young girl whom he had seduced. The Prince only obtained his liberty, it is said, at the pressing instance of his cousin, the Emperor. If these statements are true, no wonder that M. de Fonvielle carried a loaded revolver with him when he went to pay Prince Pierre a visit regarding an affair of honour.

Troppman, whose appeal to the Court of Cassation was rejected on Thursday last, made some further pretended revelations respecting the missing pocket-book which was to disclose the names of his accomplices, and thereby added another day or two to his existence. His statements, on being tested, proved to be false, and he was guillotined, literally by gaslight, at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, it being so dark at that hour that the thousands of spectators assembled to witness his execution could barely see the posts of the guillotine. It is said that his last words to the priest who attended him to the scaffold were, that he persisted in the truth of his statement that the names of his accomplices would be found in the pocket-book, which he had declared to be buried in the forest of Schlessenburg, near Cernay.

ITALY.

We hear from Florence that Signor Lanza has gone to Turin with several decrees for the King's signature, including, it is stated, one extending the prorogation of Parliament to March 7. The Court of Cassation, reversing the decision of the Court of Appeal, has consented to the communication of the documents in the Lobbia trial to the Chamber of Deputies.

Yesterday week a Congregation of the Oecumenical Council voted the election of a Committee to report upon the Oriental rites and on the Roman Catholic missions in foreign parts. The debate on the proposed changes in ecclesiastical discipline was then commenced. Five prelates spoke on the subject. At Wednesday's general congregation six Bishops spoke. A telegram states that more than 300 of the Fathers of the Council have refused to sign the petition which declares opportune the definition of the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility. Several others have postponed their replies. Those Fathers who are opposed to the definition of the dogma have resolved to present a counter-petition, in case the question should be referred to the Council.

SPAIN.

The Cortes proceeded on Monday to elect a President. Senor Zorilla obtained 109 votes, Senor Rios Rosas 61, and Senor Figueras 29. Senor Zorilla, the successful candidate, thereupon took the chair, and expressed his thanks to the House for the honour conferred upon him.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Figuerola brought in a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best means of effecting the unification of the public debt. He also presented a bill to authorise the Government to provide for the deficit in the Budget by negotiating Treasury Bonds, disposing of the Government tobacco in the Philippine Islands, selling Crown lands, and farming out the Almaden quicksilver-mines.

The revenue of the Spanish custom-houses has produced eighteen million reals, instead of eleven millions, the sum estimated in the Budget.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously voted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, without discussion. The Opposition declared that they considered this fact as merely a compliment to the Throne. They are said to reserve active opposition till the discussion of the financial questions.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Empress, after a prolonged stay at Rome, left that city on Monday, on her return to Vienna. Her Majesty was accompanied to the station by the ex-King of Naples and his family.

It is announced that the Emperor has accepted the resignation tendered him by the minority of the Cabinet, and that immediately the debates on the Speech from the Throne are concluded, the Ministry will be reconstructed.

Baron von Becke, the Finance Minister, died on Saturday. The Upper House adopted last Saturday the address of the majority, in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This address expresses fidelity to the Constitution, and urges electoral reform, with the view of introducing the system of direct elections to the Lower House.

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria, in opening the Diet on Monday, announced that the Government would introduce a reform bill establishing direct elections, and also a new criminal code. There would be increased demands on the taxpayers in order to balance the Budget. His Majesty declared his determination to uphold Bavarian independence.

The Minister of Finance laid the estimates of the Budget on the table of the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. The expenditure is estimated at 93,075,959 florins. He also presented a bill to authorise, until March 31, the provisional levy of the taxes as imposed by last year's Budget.

SWEDEN.

The Diet was opened on Wednesday. The Speech from the Throne contains little of foreign interest. It proposes to allot public money to the amount of 4,000,000 dols. towards extending the railway network in Sweden. This amount is to be raised by an increase of the taxation.

RUSSIA.

From a review of the military position of Russia in 1869, derived from official sources, it appears that the re-equipments of the army will be completed by April next, at which date all the troops will be furnished with the new arms, together with the corresponding provision of cartridges. During 1869 400 pieces of artillery have been sent to the new fortifications. The military budget for 1870 will provide for an expenditure of 140,000,000 roubles, being 4,000,000 roubles more than last year.

The Shah of Persia has accorded Russian merchant-vessels free entry into the Persian ports on the Caspian Sea.

EGYPT.

The International Consular Jurisdiction Commission closed its sittings on Monday. The report, which is signed by all the members of the commission, urges the carrying out of the reforms—both in civil and criminal matters—proposed by the Government.

Lighthouses are in course of construction at Rosetta, Damietta, and Brutos, under the superintendence of Captain Macilop, R.N.

AMERICA.

Last Saturday the House of Representatives, by 149 against 49 votes, passed the bill admitting Virginia to representation in Congress. The preamble declares that the State of Virginia has conformed to all the requirements of the Reconstruction Act. The bill encountered strong opposition from prominent members of the Radical party.

The State Legislatures of Ohio, Kansas, and Minnesota have ratified the suffrage amendment.

CANADA.

The Hudson's Bay Company's directors state that they have received no information in support of a sensational statement alleged to have been received from Pembina, via Chicago and New York, foreshadowing an attack by Sioux Indians, and reporting the seizure of a large amount of specie at Red River. The insurgents have not seized £200,000 in specie, for the best of reasons—there was none on hand; but a quantity of provisions was taken by the half-breeds.

From New York we learn by special telegram that the half-breeds at Red River have been persuaded to send a deputation to Ottawa, with a view to a peaceful settlement of the matters at issue between them and the Canadian Government. The alarm as to aggressions by the Indians appears to be subsiding.

We hear from Toronto that, for the accommodation of immigrants, the Dominion Government has decided upon erecting a large building contiguous to the Grand Trunk and Great Western stations, as part of the general arrangements to promote immigration during the coming summer.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

We have news from Melbourne and Adelaide to Dec. 8, and from Sydney to Dec. 4. In Victoria the finances are reported to be in an excellent state, and in that colony, as well as in South Australia, the prospects of the harvest were highly favourable. The New South Wales Parliament had been dissolved by the Government, owing to the tactics of the Opposition.

The following is a telegram received by Mr. Dutton, agent-general, from the Government of South Australia:—"Northern territory survey completed. Surveyor-General returned to Adelaide. Reports favourably of country and climate. Party healthy. Gold found. Vessels will sail from Adelaide with selectors at the end of April, after arrival of mail leaving London in February. Immediate notice to holders. Parliament will be asked to consider late applications."

The advices from New Zealand are peaceful.

M. Levassor, the eminent comic actor, of the Palais Royal Theatre, Paris, died last Saturday, at the age of eighty-four.

The French war-steamer *Salamander* has been dispatched to the coast of Barbary for the purpose of putting down piracy, which has become unusually rife in that quarter.

Besides the slight shocks of earthquake felt at Toulouse, mentioned elsewhere, there were, on Tuesday afternoon, shocks felt at Marseilles, and similar shocks appear to have visited several other places in the south of France.

We gather from the message of Governor Geary to the Pennsylvania State Legislature that there are 75,000 children in the State out of 975,000 who do not attend school. The Governor adds:—"The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children is specially commended to your consideration."

A portion of the gallery at the Cirque Royale, at Dunkirk, fell, on Sunday evening, after the performance had closed, in consequence of the audience becoming impatient at the delay in getting out and beginning to stamp on the floor. Thirty-two persons were injured, but no one was killed.

A strike has taken place this week at the ironworks and machine factory of M. Schneider, at Creuzot, in Burgundy, where more than ten thousand men are employed. The dispute seems to relate, not to the rate of wages, or the hours or mode of labour, but to the management of a provident fund, or savings bank, under the patronage of M. Schneider and his partners. That gentleman, who is president of the Corps Législatif, has left Paris for Creuzot to settle the matter. His Portrait, with a memoir, which contains some account of the Creuzot works, is given at page 93.

The laying of the cable between Salcombe and Brest, in connection with the French Atlantic cable, was completed on Tuesday.

Mr. Mallien, late Inspector and Police Superintendent of the Dockyard Divisions, has been awarded a pension of £400 a year. The post vacated will not be filled up.

THE FARM.

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society intends to give £1529 in prizes at Wakefield next August. A new prize will be offered, entitled the Badsworth Hunt Cup, value 100 gs., for the best hunter, with another £100 to be apportioned among the five placed next behind the winner. We trust that six judges may be found who may be more in unison with the ideas of the hunting-men outside the ring than those which acted at Beverley last August. Several private cups are given, and one of them, value £50, by the Corporation of Wakefield, for the best shorthorn in the yard.

The Teviotdale Farmers' Club had as their most recent subject of discussion the compulsory extirpation of thistles, docks, and other noxious weeds from a farm. Mr. Scott, of Burnhead, showed the injury which farmers suffered by the spread of the seeds of thistles and other weeds from the farms of their neighbours who neglected to cut them down two or three times in a season, or who cut them down when too late. The feeling of the club was that there should be a stringent clause in leases providing that where farmers do not cut thistles, &c., down, the landlord should do it at the tenant's expense. Deep-ploughing and clean keeping of hedge-rows and plantations were also recommended as a means of extirpating them.

A correspondent informs us that the Moodlaw sheep-farm comprises about 4300 acres, and that there are likely to be several tenders for it.

Mr. Booth's well-known bull Sir James—a son of Nectarine Blossom, his Chester winner—had an accident and was killed, a few days since, in his twelfth or thirteenth year. Forth, the very fat prize bull, which took the first aged Royal Newcastle Agricultural prize in 1864, is also dead. He was bred at Keir, and was sold to Mr. Cruikshank, of Aberdeenshire, who has kept him ever since and found him pretty fruitful.

The official report on the Smithfield Club Show, which appears at an earlier date this year, states that every English county but seven was represented in the last show. Berkshire, with forty-nine entries out of the 446, and Norfolk with forty-seven, were far ahead of the rest. The latter won fourteen first prizes and seven seconds and thirds. The whole sum given away in prizes, medals, gratuities, &c., was £2512; and the space applied for by implement manufacturers was at least a fourth more than the club had at its disposal. The sheep judges are very earnest in their recommendation to abolish the light-weight classes, but the authorities move very leisurely. In 1868 the judges recommended them to give a money prize, instead of a paltry silver medal, in the extra pig class, but they took no heed. This year the class was half as big again, and contained six H Cs and Cs, so that the point may well be conceded. The show of pigs was so decidedly in advance of many previous years that it is worthy of every encouragement. Mr. Coate, of Hammon, who has taken six gold medals and two silver cups for the best pen of pigs in the yard since 1850, founded his "improved Dorset," with which all his victories have been won, on this wise:—One of his friends brought some pigs from Turkey; they were black, short-legged, very hairy, and resembled the wild hog very much, except in colour. He crossed the sows with a Chinese boar, and then used a Neapolitan boar on that cross, which brought a very similar pig to those which won the cup in London last Christmas. In order to maintain the stamina, he has now and then bought the best black sow he could find to cross with his boar, and then selected the best sow in the litter to breed from. In this way he has kept the sort up to the present time.

The following are the subjects selected for discussion at the Central Farmers' Club:—Feb. 7, Grass Land—when to be profitably broken up, and when more profitably kept in pasture (Mr. Clement Cadle). March 7, Sewage Farming (Mr. J. Bailey Denton). April 4, Exhaustion of Soil, in relation to Landlord, Covenants, and the Valuation of Unexhausted Improvements (Mr. J. B. Lawes). Nov. 7, The Fen Country (Mr. A. S. Ruston). Dec. 5, The Size of Farms (Mr. J. Trask).

Mr. Duckham's second periodical sale of Hereford cattle is fixed for Feb. 8, the day before Hereford fair. Mr. Stafford sells thirty shorthorns at Farnley Hall on Feb. 24, and as many the next day at Beaumont Grange. The second annual exhibition and sale of shorthorns will be held in Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on March 3, and will, we trust, go off better than the first.

There was a much larger attendance of buyers, and a more lively competition, at Messrs. Girdwood's Edinburgh wool sales, which have just terminated. Prices remain much as they were, but there is an improvement in some of the better wools. Reports from the manufacturing districts are more favourable than they have been. For bred and half-bred hogs the highest price is 3s. 4d. to 4s. per 24 lb. stone.

The farm stock trade with the colonies, which was very slack all last year, will, it is hoped, begin to improve again. One of the first consignments we hear of is of five Lincoln ewes and four rams from Mr. Kirkham's celebrated Biscathorpe flock to Mr. Austin, of Geelong, Australia.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Admiral Rous is still busy over the framing of the spring handicaps, and it is said that the result of his labours, along with those of Messrs. Johnson and Topham (who has filled his stakes well at Chester), will appear in the Calendar of the 27th inst. "Because they've nothing else to do," the Ring have made The Lamb and The Colonel (winners in 1868-9) first favourites at 20 to 1 for the Grand National Steeplechase, and taken 25 to 1 about Q.C., who was knocked down to Mr. Perceval at Tattersalls' last April for 1020 gs. There has been a little racing at Drayton, and the roughs, who are generally "lords of all" at these by-meetings, have hooted a rider so much that, stung with the injustice, he gave away all his paraphernalia, including his saddle, and the only horse he had on the course, and vowed to ride no more.

The lovers of turf figures have at last rested from their labours. We learn from them, finally, that only 444 yearlings were sold by auction last year, at an average of under 132 gs. Of these twenty-eight were sold at between 500 gs. and 300 gs.; nine between 300 gs. and 500 gs.; and four over that sum, at an average of 1312½ gs. Twelve Newminsters averaged 452 gs., and two of them made 1800 gs. (the highest price ever given for a yearling filly), and 1000 gs. Polynesia, the brood mare, fetched 1500 gs.; and six brood mares averaged 755 gs.

It is rumoured that the master of a crack pack intends to sell off his dog hounds at the close of the season, and hunt with "the lady pack" entirely for the future. The dog hounds are expected to make a large price at the hammer. The Bicester pack will, it is said, be put up for sale when the present master retires. Mr. Crozier is about to give up the Blencathra pack, which hunts principally on Helvellyn, and it is thought that they will become the "Keswick hounds," with Mr. H. Spedding as master.

The Altcar Club meeting was, as usual, quite a gathering of cracks. In the first round of the Members' Cup, Brigade, who was cleverer at the drains, beat Bendimere, with little to spare; and, despite a mishap at a ditch, Jaunty Jane fairly outworked old Lobelia (her first appearance this season). Royal Bride beat Baby Blake handsomely, and Bacchante had not much the best of it with String of Pearls. In the first ties the cleverness of Brigade just gave her the pull over Cock Robin, and Bacchante made a fearful example of Sea Swell. With Charming May in the next course, Brigade had not only the pace, but she knocked the hare off its legs (as in her course with Cock Robin) and picked it up as well. She then led in her course with Jaunty Jane, but was outstayed in a very long struggle. Bacchante (after beating String of Pearls again in a bye, which Mr. Warwick judged by desire) had a very close working course with Royal Bride, whom she just beat; and then, with the advantage of freshness on her side, she was too much for Jaunty Jane in the decider. Perhaps there never were such a series of fine trials, and in weather varied by hail and relentless wet. Cock Robin and Beechnut divided the Sefton Stakes, where Test Act appeared again, and was beaten by Beechnut in the first ties. Mr. Randall's Rather Improved made short work of Blush, Clarissa, and Gear Gatherer in the Veteran Stakes. Lobelia scored the death in her run with Gear Gatherer, but she is not her old self. Lord Sefton's ten representatives were very unlucky, and Lord Lurgan's kennel

was nowhere, but still the Waterloo faith in Master M'Grath was unshaken. Sweetbriar (late Jane Ann) ran at the Border Union for the first time after her leg had been broken, but the result proved that she had better have stayed at home. Mr. Warwick has been chosen judge of the Waterloo meeting by a large majority for the eleventh year in succession.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Court of Aldermen and the principal officers of the Corporation at dinner at the Mansion House.

The first meeting of the present session of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held in Conduit-street on Thursday week, when, after reading the annual balance-sheet and report, showing the society had made considerable progress during the past twelve months, Mr. Wyke Bayliss gave a lecture on "Landscape Art in Poetry."

The question whether Sir S. Waterlow or Sir F. Lycett shall retire from the canvass in Southwark will shortly be decided. It is to be referred to the arbitration of five members of the House of Commons—Mr. R. W. Crawford and Mr. Eykyn acting on behalf of Sir S. Waterlow, and Mr. Norwood and Mr. Mundella on the part of Sir F. Lycett. The arbitrators are to select an M.P. as umpire.

At the Board of Works yesterday week it was stated that the present lord of Hampstead-heath was willing to dispose of his rights to the public, and a committee was requested to negotiate on the subject for the preservation for ever of the heath as a place of recreation for the public. The Board also determined to oppose to the utmost the attempt made to abandon the eastern portion of the Metropolitan District Extension Railway, to Tower-hill.

On Thursday week the patients of the Great Northern Hospital, Caledonian-road, and children who are, and have been recently, under treatment were entertained with a "Christmas-Tree." A magic lantern was exhibited by the Rev. T. P. Dale, one of the house visitors. On the day following a small tree, tastefully dressed, was carried into each ward for those who were unable to leave their beds.

One of the principal sources of income of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum is derived from the ball which is annually given at St. James's Hall. The assembly for this year took place on Thursday week, when more than 2000 patrons extended their support. They had the satisfaction of learning that the institution is in a prosperous condition. It consists of 170 separate habitations, and thus forms the largest asylum of a trade in existence. There are 211 aged and infirm inmates, who are most comfortably cared for.

An addition was made on Monday to the Turkish navy, in the form of a new iron-clad corvette, which was launched from the yard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length, 235 ft.; breadth, extreme, 42 ft.; depth in hold, 19 ft. 9 in.; burden, 1601 50-94 tons, builders' measurement; load draught of water, 17 ft. 6 in. forward and 18 ft. aft, at which she will displace 2760 tons. His Excellency Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, was present, and Mlle. Musurus performed the ceremony of christening her.

An alarming fire took place on Saturday forenoon at an oil and colour man's in Aldersgate-street. Two men and a boy were engaged in a cellar removing an inflammable liquid termed "Brunswick black," by the light of a candle, when the spirit took fire, and in a moment the whole of the place was in flames. The men gained the stairs and escaped with some severe burns, but the boy ran farther into the cellar, and was burnt to death. One of the injured men has since died. The inquiry into the cause of the fire was opened on Tuesday. The evidence showed that a large quantity of explosive material—sufficient, as the Coroner avowed, to blow up half the neighbourhood—was upon the premises at the time of the occurrence, and the investigation was adjourned in order that a chemical analysis of the oils might be made.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution was held at 32, Sackville-street, on Tuesday. Colonel W. F. Grant, chairman of the board of management, presided. It was stated in the report that the total number of patients received during the year was 2277 adults and 622 children. The largest number of inmates in the three homes of the institution at one time was 350. The admission to the children's branches had been sought for urgently, and increased provision was needed for these patients. Of the whole number of patients admitted 1095 were men, 1182 women, 273 boys, and 349 girls. The annual subscriptions amounted to £3006, and donations to £2757. The legacies received amounted to £656. The total expenses were £9500. This hospital was stated to be the first of its kind established. It has been in existence thirty years.

A National Emigration League was formed yesterday week at the Mansion House—Sir W. Denison in the chair. The Duke of Manchester is president, and the vice-presidents include many members of Parliament and other leading gentlemen interested in the subject of emigration. Mr. M'Garel at once opened the subscription list with £1000.—The President of the Poor-Law Board has promised to subscribe 10s. a head towards the expenses of each emigrant sent out by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund during the present year up to the number of 2000 emigrants. Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen have also intimated their intention of contributing a similar amount. In his letter to the secretary Mr. Goschen says that what the fund most needs to strengthen its case is to demonstrate that there are a great many people wanting to emigrate, and that satisfactory arrangements can be made for the distribution of large numbers over the colonies.

The quantity of water supplied daily to the metropolis during the year has ranged from 91,578,341 gallons in the month of January, to 110,094,058 gallons in the month of July; the average for the whole year being, as nearly as possible, 92,000,000 gallons daily; and the average number of houses supplied has been 466,000; this is at the average rate of twenty-nine gallons per head of the population daily. About half the supply is from the Thames, and the rest is from the river Lea and from springs and wells in the chalk.—According to the official returns from the Prefect of the Seine, the average daily supply of water to Paris during the year has been 46,858,900 gallons, which is at the rate of 24·8 gallons per head of the population; but this includes the supply to the public fountains and to the ornamental waters in the Bois de Vincennes, the Bois de Boulogne, and elsewhere. The water is derived from the Seine, the Marne, the Canal d'Ourcq, and from artesian wells and springs in the chalk. None of the river water is filtered, and it is always turbid.

The annual report of Captain Shaw respecting fires in London in the year 1869 has been presented to the Board of Works. The total number of calls received during the year has been 1784. Of these 120 were false alarms; 92 proved to be only chimney alarms; and 1572 were calls for fires, of which 199 resulted in serious damage and 1373 in slight damage. The fires of 1869, compared with those of 1868, show a decrease of 96; but compared with the average of the last ten years there is an increase of 230. The proportion of serious to slight losses in 1869, 199 to 1373, is decidedly favourable. The success of the brigade in reducing losses by fire has been greater in 1869 than in any previous year since the brigade came into the hands of the board. There have been during the year 249 cases of ordinary illness in the brigade, and 102 injuries; making a total of 351 cases, three of which terminated in death. The strength of the brigade at present is as follows:—Fifty fire-engine stations, 91 fire-escape stations, 3 floating stations, 47 telegraph lines, 71 miles of telegraph lines, 2 floating steam fire-engines, 8 large land steam fire-engines, 17 small land steam fire-engines, 16 7-in. manual fire-engines, 56 6-in. ditto, 13 under 6-in. ditto, 102 fire-escapes, and 378 firemen. The number of firemen employed on the several watches is at present 103 by day and 173 by night. The remaining men are available for general work at fires. The condition of the brigade with regard to discipline and general efficiency is perfectly satisfactory.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Professor Lyon Playfair has accepted the office of President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for the current year.

The King of Prussia has invested Mr. Robertson, town clerk of Peterhead, with the Crown Order of the fourth degree.

A man named Tapscott has been burned to death at Southmolton, Devon, on a limekiln, where he was in the habit of sleeping.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that rattening is again the recognised and tolerated custom of the town.

The magistrates of South Yorkshire held a meeting last Saturday to take measures against, and if possible to prevent, any further disturbances at the collieries.

Mr. Samuel Holland was returned, on Saturday, for Merionethshire by a majority of 645 over Colonel Tottenham, the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Sanger, who has been for many years manager of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in Ireland, has been appointed the manager for that country of the Government telegraphs.

The *Westminster Gazette* states that a site has been secured at Oxford for the erection of a Roman Catholic church, through the munificence of the Marquis of Bute.

The *Dublin Gazette* announces that the Lord Lieutenant has approved of the appointment of Mr. Marriott Robert Dalway, M.P., to be a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Antrim.

A statue of the late Prince Consort, in the robes of the Order of the Garter, was, yesterday week, placed in a niche in the Albert Memorial Clock-Tower in High-street, Belfast. The statue is over ten feet in height.

Lord Derby presided at the meeting of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in Manchester on Monday. In the course of his speech he expressed a hope that the provisions of the Habitual Criminals Bill would be strenuously enforced.

Another large capture of whales has been made near Lerwick, Shetland. They were overtaken by fishing-boats, which drove them on shore; and, after an exciting scene of several hours, a great number of whales were secured and killed.

Mr. Bright's remarks on the land question appear to have greatly disappointed the farmers and their friends in the south of Ireland, who seem to fear that the Government bill will not realise their expectations.

The "Countess of Derwentwater's" claims have given rise to some disturbances in the north. An attempt to enter a farm, for the purpose of selling the stock by auction, was resisted by the police, and led to a scuffle, in which the intruders were beaten off. The auction was then held in the highway.

A meeting in favour of conferring the suffrage on women was held at Edinburgh on Monday night. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. (who presided); Mr. M'Laren, M.P.; Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P.; Sir David Wedderburn, M.P.; and Professors Calderwood and Masson, were among the speakers.

The Marquis of Westminster (according to the *Chester Chronicle*) intends to make important additions at Eaton Hall, including the construction of a complete family residence at the north end of the present mansion, so as to leave the present apartments for the accommodation of visitors.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday last, Sir Edward Coey remarked that during the past year pauperism in Ireland showed a decrease of 50,000 persons as compared with the previous year, while the value of property had increased by £40,000.

A meeting was held in one of the octagon rooms of the National Gallery, Edinburgh, on Thursday week, for the purpose of delivering the prizes awarded to students of the School of Art for the year 1868-9. The chair was taken by Sir William Stirling Maxwell. The following are the winners of medals in the national competition:—Silver medal, John Blair; bronze medals, Alexander Kemp, Edward W. Thomson, Jessie A. Muir, Jessie Ramage, and Isabella M. Cameron.

At the meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, on Thursday week, the marine committee reported that during the past year the five life-boats under their management had rendered service to eighteen vessels, and saved thirty-two lives. Since 1857, inclusive, the same boats had rendered services to 290 vessels, and saved 345 lives. The Point of Ayr boat alone during that period has rendered services to ninety-one vessels, and saved ninety lives. The year 1863 shows the heaviest amount of work done.

A conference was held at Leeds on Tuesday, and presided over by Lord Wharfedale, convened for the purpose of initiating a movement for founding schools in imitation of the great public schools, but designed for middle-class boys, in the West Riding, on the model of establishments successfully inaugurated in Suffolk and elsewhere. A fundamental part of the scheme is that the boys must be Church of England boys, and the education given must be on Church of England principles. Resolutions in support of the scheme were passed, and the sum of £650 was subscribed towards the building fund for the first school it is contemplated to build.

Yorkshire, according to a Parliamentary return, includes 48 towns, of which 19 have no grammar-school endowments. There remain 29 towns, making, together with 74 places not reckoned as towns, 103 places having such endowments, some having more than one school. The gross annual income of these foundations has been computed at £24,927. Many of these foundations embrace other charitable objects besides grammar schools. The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connection with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at £16,271, besides £1098 for exhibitions not included in the general foundations.

The annual new-year's entertainment at the Earlswood Asylum was given on Thursday week. At half-past two o'clock prizes were distributed to the inmates by Mr. Abbiss, the treasurer. This gentleman delivered a brief and earnest address to the attendants, and reminded them of the importance and responsibility attached to their office, and in the course of it said he hoped that, as they were in the full possession of their senses, they would never cease to do their duty to those who were not so happily endowed. A tea party was given to the inmates; and, in the evening, a performance of "Robinson Crusoe" took place in the large hall, to the evident delight of those for whose benefit the institution has been established.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Miall addressed a meeting of their constituents, at Bradford, on Monday night. Mr. Forster spoke very hopefully of the early provision of a national system of education. He believed the religious difficulty would disappear when the subject came to be dealt with practically. The right hon. gentleman expressed himself in favour of artisans who were otherwise fit persons having seats in Parliament. He dwelt with special emphasis on the fact that henceforth legislation must be in the main constructive. The meeting was subsequently addressed at considerable length by Mr. Miall; and a vote of confidence in both members was carried by acclamation.

THE BEDFORD MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL.

A public school has been founded in Bedfordshire to suit the agricultural and other middle-class inhabitants of that county. The education of this class has had a large share of discussion in the last few years; and the landowners, tenant-farmers, and professional and trading classes of Bedfordshire have taken a practical step to meet the demand now generally felt. A company was formed, with a large capital for the construction of a building. The shares were readily subscribed. The Duke of Bedford subscribed for £10,000; Earl Cowper, the Lord Lieutenant, £1000; the late Mr. Whitbread, £2000; Colonel Higgins and Mr. Magniac, M.P., £1000 each; Lord Charles Russell and others also subscribed liberally. The building is now completed, and, with the fittings



BLOWING UP OF THE WRECK OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

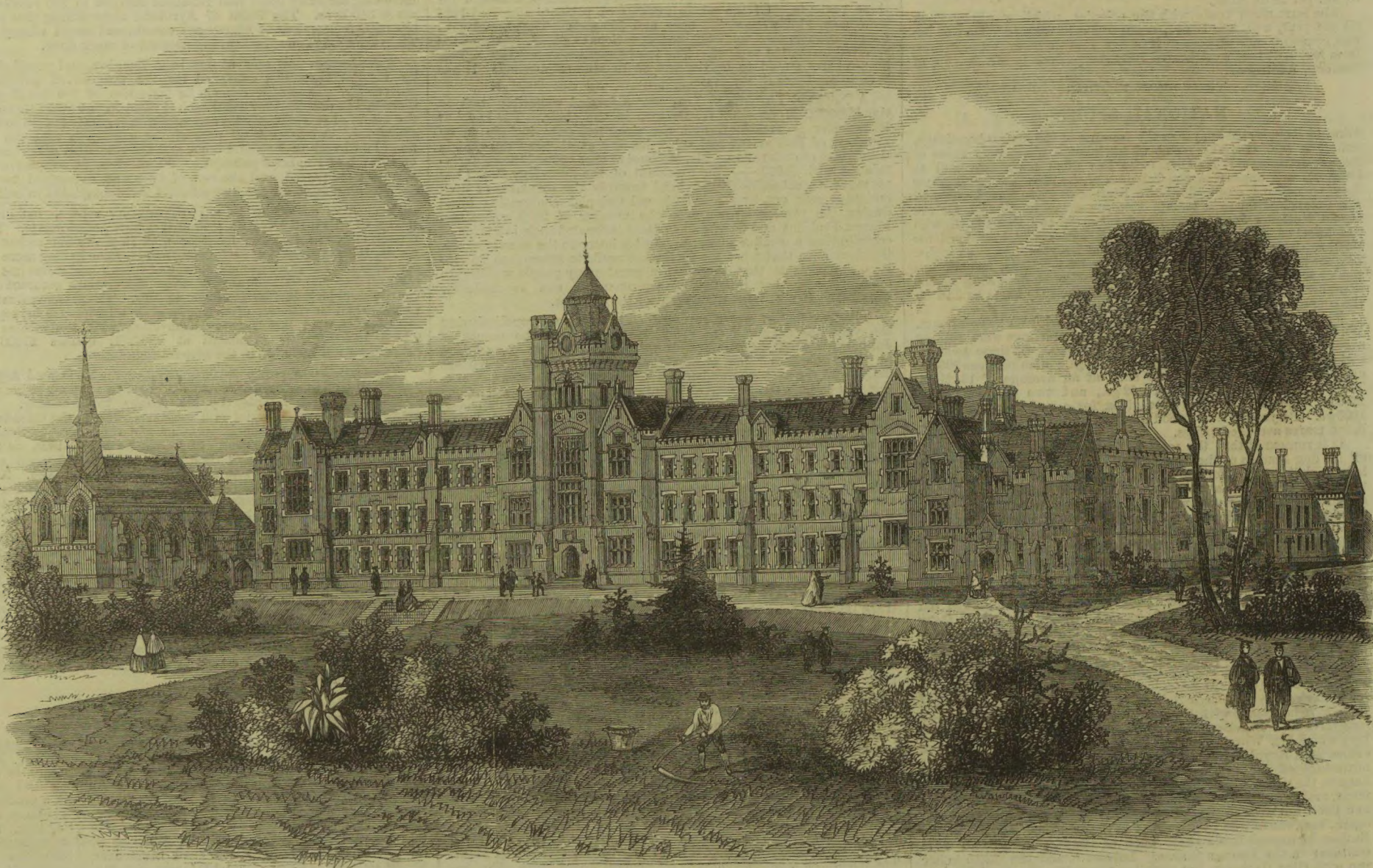
SEE PAGE 102.

and furniture and twenty-two acres of land for plantations, gardens, and playgrounds, will cost upwards of £27,000. The chapel for the service of the Church of England is simple but most suitable in elevation and internal arrangement. The school is healthfully and pleasantly situated in the parish of Kempston, adjoining the town of Bedford. It fronts the high road leading to Ampthill, and commands extensive views towards the south, south-west, and south-east. The subsoil is gravel. The aspect is very cheerful, and the building, with its terraces, and grounds is an agreeable feature in the landscape. The Head Master is Mr. William Groome, B.A., F.G.S., foundation scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Head Master of the Modern Department, Rossall School, Lancashire.

The plan of education is one entirely to meet modern views, intending to fit boys for the different departments of life, except for pursuits requiring high classical attainments. The school was opened on Aug. 19 last, and there are now 104 boys. The terms are extremely moderate, being £33 10s. per annum, which will include every charge; and no bills will be sent in. The school is built to accommodate 300 boys. The diet is ample and substantial; the domestic accommodation for the boys is really perfect, and every arrangement for cleanliness, health, and comfort has been made. There is a tepid plunge-bath within the school buildings, and an infirmary, totally distinct, in case of infectious illness.

This school has been promoted not with reference to pecuniary

profit, but from an anxious desire to induce the agriculturists and others of moderate means to send their sons to a school where they can obtain a solid education at a very moderate price. It is right to say that the religious principles upon which the school is conducted are free altogether from sectarian bias. The school is governed by a board of noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers of the county, of whom the Lord Lieutenant is chairman, and Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., is vice-chairman. The secretary is resident in Bedford; and he, as well as the Head Master, will furnish prospectuses and information. The architect of the building is Mr. Frederick Peck, of Furnival's-inn, whose buildings for a similar purpose have been before illustrated in our pages.



THE BEDFORDSHIRE MIDDLE-CLASS COLLEGE.



SCENE IN "THE YELLOW DWARF." AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

SEE PAGE 102

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Broadoak, Bexhill, near Hastings, the wife of Colonel Harry Lane, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Upper Norwood, the wife of John Liddell, Esq., Commander R.N., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Roke Manor, Romsey, the wife of F. G. Dalgely, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th ult., at Lingasoor, Decan, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, M.A., James Forbes Sargent, Assistant Surgeon, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, second son of the Rev. J. P. Sargent, M.A., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel A. Cooper, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at 9, Edith-grove, Brompton, Richard Tippetts, Esq., F.R.C.S., late of Dartford, Kent, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 11th inst., at Hyères, of apoplexy, Countess Foschini, of Florence, aged 58 years.

On the 18th ult., at Rio Janeiro, L. M. Gottschalk, the celebrated pianist and composer, born in Louisiana, U.S., and eldest son of the late Edward Gottschalk, Esq., of London and New Orleans, to the inexpressible sorrow of his brother and sisters, to whom he ever was the best of brothers, and deeply lamented by his innumerable friends and admirers, aged 40. Foreign papers, please copy.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29.

SUNDAY, Jan. 23.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Death of her Majesty's father, Edward, Duke of Kent, 1820. Divine service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.15 a.m.; Rev. Joseph H. Hamilton, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Chester-square; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Hessey. Special Evening Service, 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, London. Chapel Royal, St. James's, morning, Rev. Francis Garden, the Sub-Dean.

MONDAY, 24.—St. Timothy, martyr, at Ephesus, 97. Moon's last quarter, 10.23 a.m. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Bloxam on Chemistry); Entomological Society (anniversary), 7 p.m.; Royal Geographical Society, 8.30.

TUESDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul. Marriage of the Princess Royal of England to the Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Humphry on the Skull).

WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Polycarp, Bishop and martyr. Sydney, New South Wales, founded by Governor Phillip, 1788. Meetings: Geological Society, 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Armitage on Modes of Reading by the Blind).

THURSDAY, 27.—St. John Chrysostom, Archbishop of Constantinople, died, 407. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7 p.m. (Mr. Macfarren on Music); Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cope on Painting); Inventors' Institute, 7.30 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.; Royal and Zoological Societies, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Vegetable Products).

FRIDAY, 28.—Battle of Alwal (defeat of the Sikhs by Sir Harry Smith), 1846. Meetings: Quakers Club, 8 p.m.; Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Odling on Professor Graham's Scientific Work).

SATURDAY, 29.—Marriage of the Emperor and Empress of the French, 1853. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, Promenade, 2 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Robert Scott on Meteorology).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 4	6 28	6 32	7 17	7 45	8 15	8 50
9 27	10 5	10 27	11 10	11 45	12 25	1 10
1 55	2 42	3 14	4 0	4 35	5 15	6 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
Jan. 12	29.757	36.9	30.4	79	5	31.6	41.3	WSW. W.	327	000
13	29.842	38.1	33.1	84	7	32.0	41.2	WSW. W. SSE.	301	143
14	29.477	45.1	39.3	82	6	34.9	50.3	SW.	480	078
15	29.796	45.3	40.8	85	9	42.1	48.2	WSW. SW.	98	042
16	...	...	...	...	...	43.1	49.2	SW. NW.	67	020
17	30.514	43.5	41.9	95	10	42.9	45.6	ENE. E. SSE.	188	008
18	30.590	37.1	28.2	73	10	36.2	38.6	ESE. SE.	193	000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.731	29.881	29.513	29.753	30.198	30.503	30.611
Temperature of Air	38.9	35.9	46.9	45.9	45.9	44.9	37.9
Temperature of Evaporation	36.9	34.9	45.9	44.9	45.9	43.9	34.9
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	ENE.	ESE.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES. NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 33, Pall-mall.

GUSTAVE DORE.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c. Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Gas at dusk. Admission, 1s.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN. at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall, from Half-past Nine till Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will open on MONDAY, FEB. 7. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, 6, Pall-mall, East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.—SPRING EXHIBITION.—THE DATES for TAKING IN PICTURES are fixed for JAN. 23 and 29. All particulars can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secs., at the Gallery. G. F. CHRISTEN, J. W. BENSON, Hon. Secs.

PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will Continue a Course of LECTURES on MINERALOGY Applied to GEOLOGY and the ARTS, at KING'S COLLEGE, London, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at Nine o'clock, during February and March, commencing Jan. 28. A Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology will also be delivered on Thursday Evenings at Eight o'clock. These begin Jan. 27, and will be continued to Easter. Fee, 21s. Professor Tennant gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology, illustrated by a large number of Specimens, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Director, Mr. John Boosey.—The Fourth and Last Concert of the present series on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists:—Madame Sherrington, Madame Anna Jewell, and Madlle. Liebhart, Madams Patey, and Miss Julia Elliot; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Pianoforte, M. Boscovitz. The Orpheus Club Union, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fielding. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hutton and Mr. Frank Mori. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; and Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Hall; of Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and the usual Music-sellers.

MR. SIMS REEVES at the BALLAD CONCERT on WEDNESDAY NEXT.

EXETER HALL.—MENDELSSOHN NIGHT. WEDNESDAY NEXT. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin.

EXETER HALL.—MENDELSSOHN NIGHT. NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. YE SERVANTS OF THE LORD, a Motet in Six Parts, for Female Voices only. Solo and Chorus. First time of performance. THE HYMN OF PRAISE, and the FIRST WALPURGIS NIGHT. Organist, Mr. J. G. Boardman. Tickets at the Offices of the National Choral Society, 14 and 15, Exeter Hall. Mr. Martin's Edition of Mendelssohn's Three Motets, in core, with accompaniment: Latin and English words. Also, the "Walpurgis Night," German and English words, 1s. each; post-free, 11 stamps.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 24, Madame Norman-Néruda will make her Last Appearance at One of these Concerts, when she will perform in the Grand Concert, at 8 o'clock, the following Programme:—Beethoven's Serenade in A Minor, for Piano and Violin; and Beethoven's Sonata Pathétique for Piano alone. Executants—Madame Norman-Néruda, M.M. Frederic Coven, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Vocalist—Miss Edith Wynne. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MRS. LAFONTAINE ERSKINE (Pupil of Dr. Altschul) will give, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 25, at Eight precisely, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, a Grand Entertainment, including her most POPULAR READINGS from Shakespeare, Southey, Longfellow, Macaulay, Thackeray, &c.; assisted by the celebrated Lady Violinist V. DE BONO, and other great Artists. Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 1s. 6d. Tickets of Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street; Keith, 48, Cheapside, &c.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—The Success of the Season.—Nearly 15,000 visitors on the 18th and 19th representations of DICK WHITTINGTON. Miss Caroline Parkes, Miss Thirlwall, and Mr. T. H. Friend in the opening. Fred Evans, the Inimitable, as Clown, elicits roars of laughter each afternoon. Madlle. Manlie and Corps de Ballet. Magnificent Transformation Scene—the Opening of the Fairy Flower—and other Scenes, by Mr. F. Fenton and assistants. The Lord Mayor's Procession of the Fifteenth Century should be seen by all, old and young. Three Hundred Performers. The Pantomime produced with great splendour by E. T. Smith.

The early amusements next week will be changed. The Imperial Japanese Troupe, with Little All-Right and the other renowned Performers, appearing each day, from Monday to Friday, in addition to the American Skaters, Moe and Goodrich (who also skate in the Pantomime). The Great View of St. Peter's and the Astronomical Clock free to visitors.

Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Fountains Playing, Tropical Trees and Birds, celebrated Orchestral Band, and the numberless attractions of the Peoples' Winter Resort. The Hairless Blue Horse and the Tri-Ped Horse on view daily.

FIVE DAYS NEXT WEEK.—THE PANTOMIME, the American Skaters, and the Imperial Japanese Troupe.—Shilling Days. CRYSTAL PALACE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.—The successful Pantomime continued Five Days Each Week. The Early Performances comprise the Imperial Japanese Troupe, with Little All-Right and the other renowned performers, who are engaged for two weeks only prior to their departure from England; and the American Skaters, Messrs. Moe and Goodrich, who have been received with such genuine applause, twice each day; making altogether an unprecedented series of amusements. Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Concert and Promenade, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present issue dating Twelve Months from Jan. 1, at all Publicans and Agents. Children half price. Half-a-Crown Stalls, in the best positions, may be secured beforehand by sending remittance to Ticket Office, Centre Transept Entrance, on previous night, calling there for them on arrival.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED (Last Season) in AGES AGO, with Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. E. Connell, and Mr. Arthur Reed; and COX AND BOX (22nd time). Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

EVERYBODY IN LONDON may now see AMERICA AS IT IS, by availing themselves of HAMILTON'S NEW AND EXTENDED EXCURSIONS, thus avoiding the trouble, expense, and danger of crossing the Atlantic at this stormy season. Excursions every Evening at Eight, Monday and Saturday at Three. New Concert Hall, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. Fares, 2s., 1s., and 6d.

HAMILTON'S NEW EXCURSIONS TO AMERICA AND BACK WITHIN TWO HOURS. Illustrated by magnificent Scenery, National Music, Songs, Negro Melodies, Pictorial Ballads, and humorous Sketches by the writer. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. New Concert Hall, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. Fares, 2s., 1s., and 6d.

THE ORIGINAL COMPANY OF CHRISTY MINSTRELS that came to this country in 1857 has been permanently located at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, London, for some years past. This company still retains in its numbers all the original members (now surviving) who first introduced the entertainment into England in 1857. THE NEVER PERFORM OUT OF LONDON under any circumstances whatever. No other Minstrel Troupe in existence possesses a single individual member of this world-famed band. The performances of the Original Christy Minstrels are exclusively confined to the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, all the year round. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, has again proved the greatest and most sterling success of the season. In the week commencing Boxing Day, Dec. 27, terminating Saturday, Jan. 1, upwards of Thirty-nine Thousand Persons paid for admission to the series of Twelve Performances given in that week. Even with this enormous return some thousands were turned away, owing to the crowded state of the Hall. For verification of the fact see "Times," "Telegraph," "Standard," "Daily News," "Advertiser," "Morning Post," "Lloyd's," "Weekly Times," "Reynolds's," "Sunday Times," and "Weekly Dispatch."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. All the Year Round. The Charming Entertainment of the Original and only recognised CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely crowded audiences to this Hall eight, and often ten, times in each week for five consecutive years, an instance of popularity altogether unprecedented. The great Company is now permanently increased to twenty Performers. Fautenils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange; and at the Hall from 9 a.m. Doors open for Day Performance, 2.30; for Evening Performance, 7.30.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Proprietors.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—ON MONDAY will be performed the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, or, HAREQUIN and Old Mother Bunch. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with extensive scenery and elaborate effects by William Beverley. Preceded by, each Evening, a New Farce, entitled I'M NOT MYSELF AT ALL.—MORNING PERFORMANCES of the PANTOMIME EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at Two o'clock.—Musical Director, Mr. W. C. Levey. Ballet Master, Mr. John Cornack. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 24, and during the Week, the new and greatly successful Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. Characters by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Howe, Rogers, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chippendale, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. John Wood.—Every Evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.—Misses Herbert, Henrade, Larkin, and Sallie Turner; Messrs. Mark Smith, Barton Hill, J. G. Shore, A. W. Young, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough. After which, New Burlesque LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood. To conclude with A HAPPY FAIR.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. Stupendous Combination.—The greatest and most wonderful Entertainment in the Metropolis.—EQUESTRIAN ACROBATS; in the Arena, by the largest and most brilliant company of Equestrians and Gymnasts ever brought together; and the exquisite Melodies of the Matthews Brothers' Troupe of Original Christy Minstrels. Every Evening at Half-past Seven.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. Farwell Levee of "Boss," the children's idol, and his little pupil. "Yielding to the earnest appeals of imploring juveniles, who have daily crowded the avenue to the boxes to learn whether the monkeys would stop another week, the management have prevailed on M. Ollivier to delay his departure for a short time, and 'Boss' and his pupil may therefore be seen performing their remarkable exploits till the end of the present month."—Daily Telegraph, Jan. 10.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. M. Mons. Poltrier is now the sensation of the metropolis. His somersault from the fly-jack in single oscillating rope and, vice versa, back to his starting-place is the most terrific feat ever witnessed. By the side of this artist, Leonard, Onra, and the like sink into insignificance. Poltrier challenges the world.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. Triumphant success of the C. C. C. CHRISTY MINSTRELS. The great Harry Matthews, Prince of Comedians; W. Matthews, the irresistible "bones"; and the finest choir of tenors, baritones, and basses ever brought together. The only troupe that has been honoured by a command to appear before the Prince and Princess of Wales. This arrangement in no way interferes with the "Scenes in the Circle," which form Parts I. and III. of the entertainment.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, Holborn. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, commencing at Half-past Two. Seats may be booked at once.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1870.

The Bishop of London reminds us, in a note to his clergy, that in about a fortnight the Parliamentary Session begins. For once we may say that the memorandum is welcome; for the period now closing has been morally and materially dreary; there has been an entire absence of domestic topics of interest, a fact compensated for in the wrong way by an almost unexampled list of casualties and crimes, and we have been under-

going the discouragement of a sort of transition state. Business of almost every kind has been "bad," though we are told that the new year brings hopefuller signs. Poverty has been unusually, but we are sorry to say not unjustifiably, clamorous; and the generosity with which its appeals have been met, though wisdom has not always gone hand in hand with kindness, is, perhaps, the single fact to be regarded with complacency. Sickness among the high and the low has been widely spread, though the winter has not been saddened by any national loss. Although, then, the end of the year has been gloomy, and though nobody now looks to a Legislative Assembly to work miracles, to which even eight hundred Fathers are inadequate, we shall all feel glad to have what even the pensive Cowper longed for—

The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh.

Everybody except the confirmed cynic likes to indulge in speculation on the probable character of an English Parliamentary Session; and the cynic is not wise in scoffing at a habit which shows how true and sustained an interest most of us take in imperial politics. It will not be a good day for the country when eagerness is not felt as to the subjects which are to engross the attention of our Legislature, when it is known that a House made to pattern will work monotonously, or when the character of the influences that sway it—be they popular, be they sordid, or be they demoralising simply from want of a national conscience—shall cause the political drama to be watched with listlessness or disdain. Such things have been, such things are; but we rejoice to believe that at no time in our history, save when events offered small reason for rejoicing, was there a heartier sympathy between the nation and its great Council than now. We have not got over—and long may it be before we get over!—the belief that the tribunal at Westminster, after the most ample and even ungenerous deductions for faults and shortcomings, is the best and noblest assembly in the world, and that it is the worthy organ of a great, free, Christian people. So we shall not easily be scoffed out of our liking to anticipate its course and to speculate on the chances of its combats.

Perhaps there is less justification for the stereotype statement that the coming Session will be of an exceptional nature. We have heard this said for many years; but in very few have we seen the prophecy vindicated. Yet three or four times, at no distant dates, such Sessions have occurred, and two instances have been presented very lately—we need hardly say when a Conservative Government was made to pass an extensive Reform Act, and when a Government headed by a true, not to say a high, Churchman abolished a national Church. In 1870 there is no such remarkable matter to be looked for, and the material at a prophet's hand are scant indeed. The Cabinet has revealed nothing; nor could it be reasonably expected that Mr. Gladstone would forget a certain aged proverb which cautions us against exhibiting anything incomplete to two classes of society, to which in a political case may be added a third, the class that is prompt to vilify that which presents an unguarded side. It would have been matter for regret had any official information as to the nature of the great measure of the Session allowed cavillers to raise premature discussion. The Land Bill may be simple and direct, or it may be so complicated and elaborated as to require judicial intellect to appreciate it; but it is well that we should have it all at once, that its symmetry may be perceived, and that all its motive powers may be recognised. When the Premier shall have explained it, in one of those masterly addresses which win an artist's admiration from his most formidable antagonist, we imagine that we shall know a good deal more about the prospects of the Session than before Mr. Gladstone rises. It is possible that the bill, framed in a Liberal Cabinet, but one in which "the territorial Whig" has a potent voice, may enunciate no principle against which enlightened territorialism will think it needful to contend. It may be, however, that the measure will require all the energy of a strong Government to push it through. In the former case, of course, one protracted debate in each House will exhaust the theme; in the latter, no prediction can be hazarded, but we can look back to a last year's precedent.

Supposing the Land Bill to meet with not more than average hostility from the Opposition, there is a good chance for the Education Bill, regarding which Mr. Forster speaks hopefully, and which he trusts to be able to drive through Temple Bar in the rear of the "Hibernia" omnibus. He is a good whip, but the block will be very serious, especially (if we are to hunt down the metaphor) near the Church. We rather desire his success than hope for it in a very sanguine way. Something will probably be done, and if the spirit of compromise can dictate anything short of the surrender of principle on either side, there may be a definite gain, and a step a good distance in advance. But it will not greatly surprise us should Mr. Forster see the advantage of laying a general measure before the country, to be considered in the next recess, and afterwards taken up as the leading feature in the programme of the following Session. The University Tests Bill is not very pressing; but it would be well that the question were settled; and it has so many points of relation to the questions that will arise on the Education Bill that perhaps a number of the arguments on the former may be treated as are the prosy reports of railway and other meetings, and be "taken as read." These matters disposed of one way or another, the catalogue of Ministerial agenda may not seem necessarily long. There is no important foreign subject for discussion, except one, and that is by no means in a state to be presented to Parliament. We allude, of course, to the American difficulty, into which other matters are now being imported. The reciprocity cry has done some service out of doors, but it will hardly be raised in the House of Commons, and there is not much chance of M. Ollivier having to notify that France demands reconsideration of commercial relations. Bankruptcy, which has for years raised its

monstrous head at the opening of a Session, has at last been dealt with, and that *pièce de résistance* disappears from the Westminster menu. We are afraid to believe that the questions of pauperism and emigration will be treated largely. We are certainly to hear about the ballot, and we see that Sydney Smith's works have already been consulted. What is to be done with the publicans has also to be revealed; we know only that the Permissive Bill is to be rejected, though the Government is strong in the belief that drink is the source of three fourths of the crime and poverty in the island. It would not be difficult to construct a long list of small but much-needed reforms which would give great satisfaction to the country, and in which, such is our imperfect nature, thousands take more interest than in the greater matters of legislation, but for the one reason which we have assigned, it were unprofitable to ask Parliament what it can do. "*Favete linguis*," says Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary." "To impart knowledge I must first be possessed of it myself." Parliament must, in the first place, discover whether Irish land is to be fought for inch by inch. The promises in the Speech from the Throne will probably be many, but there will be a tacit understanding that they are made only in view of a tolerably peaceful Session. If there is to be a fierce cry of battle, most of these will disappear like the "sickening stars at dread Medea's strain." Yet we do not despair of a good amount of honest work, and, as we said, we are heartily glad that the workers are about to assemble.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House.

On Thursday week the Right Hon. H. Bruce arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty. Sir Henry Elliot, Ambassador at Constantinople, also arrived, and was introduced to the Queen's presence by the Right Hon. H. Bruce, in the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and received the honour of knighthood as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The Equerry in Waiting was in attendance. Sir Henry Elliot subsequently had an audience of her Majesty. The Right Hon. H. Bruce and Sir Henry Elliot had the honour of dining with the Queen. On the following day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. H. Bruce and Sir Henry Elliot left Osborne.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Louisa, walked and drove out. The Viscountess Dowager Gort, General and the Hon. Mrs. C. Grey, and the Dowager Lady Shelley had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Saturday last the Queen walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice walked out. Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. J. and Lady Alice Peel arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Lady Alice Peel, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Louisa walked out.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to East Cowes and honoured the Dowager Lady Shelley with a visit at Maresfield Villa. Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Louisa walked out. The Prince of Leiningen arrived at Osborne. General and Lady Alice Peel left Osborne. Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B.; and the Hon. Mrs. C. Grey had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to Osborne.

The Queen has transmitted to the Rev. Alexander Poole, M.A., Vicar of Ryde, as treasurer, a cheque for £100, in aid of the fund for the erection of the new parish church of that borough, the foundation-stone of which was, in August last, laid by Princess Christian as the representative of her Majesty.

Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour has left, and Colonel George Maude, C.B., has arrived at Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a ball at Gunton Hall yesterday week. A distinguished company, numbering about one hundred, had the honour of being present. Mr. W. Howlett's band, from Norwich, was in attendance. Prince Christian left Gunton and returned to Osborne.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Gunton church. The Rev. H. H. Lubbock, M.A., officiated. The Prince, with his guests, has had excellent sport during his stay at Gunton. The Prince and Princess have taken frequent drives around the neighbourhood. Their Royal Highnesses have also visited Cromer and other places of interest.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their family, left Gunton Hall. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Norwich, and travelled thence by railway to London. In the evening the Prince was present at Covent Garden Theatre.

The Prince and Princess continue at Marlborough House.

The Marchioness of Carmarthen has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey as Lady in Waiting on the Princess.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by his suite, left Calcutta on the 7th inst., en route for the upper provinces. His Royal Highness was greeted upon his departure with the most cordial demonstrations.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur was to leave Montreal on Thursday, en route for New York, travelling in the private car of the president of the New York Central Railway.

His Highness Prince Hassan has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Liphook, Hants.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Countess of Dalkeith, Lady Georgiana Hamilton, and Lord George Hamilton, have arrived at Eastwell Park, Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House from Trentham.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton left town, on Saturday last, on a visit to Earl and Countess Howe, at Gopsall, near Atherstone.

The Marquis of Bowmont has left the Clarendon Hotel for Lonsborough Lodge.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres and the Ladies Lindsay have arrived at Haigh Hall, near Wigan.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have left Thomas's Hotel for Lily Hill, near Bracknell.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have left Claridge's Hotel for Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Essex.

The Countess of Derby has left St. James's-square for Ventnor, Isle of Wight, where Colonel the Hon. Wellington P. and Lady Emma Talbot are staying.

Earl Granville has arrived in town from Lord Overstone's seat in Northamptonshire. The Countess had previously arrived in Bruton-street.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney and Lord George Paget have returned to Froggall, Kent, from visiting Earl and Countess Cowley at Draycott Park, Wilts.

Lady Egerton of Tatton and the Hon. Beatrix Egerton have arrived at the family residence in St. James's-square from visiting Earl and Countess Amherst, at Montreal, Kent.

The ball given by the gentlemen of the Warwickshire Hunt took place at the Shire Hall, Warwick, on Wednesday week. Upwards of 500 ladies and gentlemen were present.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Benington, Charles Heckford; Rector of Rollesby, Norfolk.
Doughty, E. G.; Inspector of Schools for the Deanery of Carlisle.
Elwin, G.; Vicar of Wellington Heath, Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Gawn, John Douglas; Curate of Sutton Maddock, Salop.
Gorton, F. R.; Inspector of Schools for the Deanery of Hoxne.
Gray, Charles Norris; Vicar of Helmsley-with-Pockley.
Harkness, H. L.; Vicar of Berrow.
Hes, John Hodgson; Prebendary in Lichfield Cathedral.
Jackman, W.; Inspector of Schools for the Deanery of Ipswich.
Lloyd, Thomas Bucknall; Prebendary in Lichfield Cathedral.
Loring, E. H.; Rector of Gillingham; Rural Dean of Brook.
Morson, J. C. F.; Curate of Alvechurch.
Paul, J.; Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester.
Robins, Arthur; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Boston.
Spencer, D. H.; Curate of Nuneaton; Vicar of Winsham.
Starkey, Alfred; Curate of St. Martin's, Worcester.
Towne, Lyndhurst, B.; Rector of Middleton St. George, Darlington.
Warren, Samuel L.; Rector of Esher, Surrey.
Wilson, Charles Holt; Curate of Terrington St. Clement's, King's Lynn.

Lord Lilford has contributed £1000 towards the restoration of Leigh church.

Archdeacon Parry has been selected to hold the office of Suffragan in the diocese of Canterbury.

The Lord Chancellor makes an appeal in the *Times* for funds to aid the labours of the Parochial Mission Women's Association.

Dr. Rowland Williams, one of the contributors to "Essays and Reviews," died on Tuesday after a short illness.

On Monday night there was another of the conferences of the Association of Lay Helpers for the diocese of London—Mr. Baron Pigott presiding.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the vacancy in the see of Manchester, together with the Royal recommendation of the Rev. James Fraser to the Dean and Chapter.

At the morning service, last Sunday, in St. John's Church, Torquay, an offering was made, in the usual offertory collection, of £2000 in gold from one donor, for the completion of the rebuilding of the church.

The Rev. Grant E. Thomas, Curate of St. John's, Guernsey, has had presented to him an elegant ornamental timepiece; also, by the Young Men's Mutual Improvement and Christian Association, of which Mr. Thomas was vice-president, a highly-illuminated scroll, signed by the treasurer and secretaries.

The Archbishop of Canterbury left Broadstairs last Saturday, by the train which leaves that station at twelve o'clock, and reached his residence, Addington Park, Croydon, at four p.m. His Grace travelled in a saloon carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Tait and his only son, Mr. Craufurd Tait, of Christ Church.

Lord Wharfedale presided, on Tuesday, at a Church conference at Leeds, when the question of middle-class education was discussed. Sir A. Fairbairn and a number of clergymen spoke, and it was ultimately decided that additional public schools for the middle classes should be established in Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Salisbury has contributed £3000 towards a fund established for relieving the spiritual destitution of the deaneries of Barking, Greenwich, and Woolwich, recently transferred from the diocese of London to the diocese of Rochester. The Bishop of Rochester has subscribed £1000, and Mr. O. E. Coope £1000.

Her Majesty's Government having "determined on the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Jamaica," the Bishop of Kingston has summoned a convention of clergy and laity to meet, in the course of the present month, at Kingston. He proposes to consider at this meeting the constitution of the future governing and representative body of the Church within the island.

The bishopric of Sierra Leone has become vacant through the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Beccles, the fourth prelate who has had jurisdiction over the see since its establishment, in 1852. After holding it nearly ten years he has come to England and does not intend to return. The gross income of the see is £900 a year, being £500 a year as the Bishop's allowance as Colonial Chaplain, and £400 a year from the Colonial Bishops' Fund.

The new Bishop of Oxford will be consecrated in Westminster Abbey on the 25th inst. Friends of the Bishop-elect will find vacant places reserved under the lantern on producing cards of admission from the Bishop. The clergy (in robes) will find places in the sacristy. Both of these will be admitted through the cloisters. The north and south transepts will be given to the public. The doors will be open at 10.30 a.m.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has taken up the cause of the ancient and once flourishing community commonly known by the name of Nestorians, now comprised chiefly within the limits of Assyria—the modern Kurdistan, one of the frontiers of Asiatic Turkey—who have recently appealed to the Church of England for help. His Grace says the claim is obvious. Isolated from the great body of Christendom, they cannot look, like other Eastern Christians, to powerful European protectors. With the exception of one alleged theological error upon a cardinal point, which, however, they disclaim, and are professedly ready to repudiate, they have preserved, throughout centuries of severe persecution, the primitive creed and doctrines of the Catholic and Apostolic Church. He invites contribution, the object being not to make proselytes to the English Church, but to aid in the reform of a venerable and interesting community.

The usual monthly meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held, on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall—the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches—viz., St. Matthew's, Commercial-road, a district formed from the parishes of Limehouse and Stepney; St. Paul's, Middlesborough, Yorkshire; and St. Stephen's, Walworth-common, Surrey; rebuilding the church at Bettws Ifan, near Newcastle Emlyn, Cardigan; enlarging and otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Ruilip, near Uxbridge; Watford, Herts; Wormingford, near Colchester; and Conington, near St. Ives. Under very urgent and peculiar circumstances the grants formerly made were increased towards enlarging and restoring the churches at Broadwood Kelly, near Winkleigh, Devon; and Llanfwrog, near Ruthin, Denbigh.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the Vice-Chancellor formally opened Hilary Term yesterday week by a Congregation, when some degrees were conferred. Theodore Kennington, B.A., a late scholar, has been admitted actual Fellow of New, after probation.

The list of candidates who have been examined and approved for this year's Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge was published on Saturday last. The "order of merit" will appear on the 28th inst. The Rev. John Power has been elected Master of Pembroke College, in the room of the late Dr. Ainslie.

Mr. Robert Fisher, one of the governors of Dulwich College, states that the new college will be opened by the Queen or the Princess of Wales on the re-assembling of Parliament.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Whenever Mr. Bright delivers any extra-Parliamentary utterances there arises a chorus of surprises that he has not been guilty of a flagrant indiscretion. There seems to be an idea that when the President of the Board of Trade goes before his constituents he is to throw off the Cabinet Minister, and assume once more that function of a tribune of the people which he performed so long and so well, and to fulfil literally a promise which he made when he first took office, that "he would not spare his colleagues in criticism." In some quarters surprise is mixed with pleasure because at his recent intercommunication he was so perfect in the part of a responsible Minister; while in others the surprise is so decidedly disagreeable that he is accused of descending into the region of platitudes. Both these classes of critics seem as if they thought that Mr. Bright had suddenly, and on this occasion, risen to the propriety of the situation; ignoring the fact that for years he has been taming down the ruggedness of the tribune—not merely in his conduct in Parliament, but during his appearances on the platform; so that when he became a Minister he had less to learn than, say, Sir William Molesworth, when he was transplanted from Radicalism into a member of a Coalition Cabinet, in which Tories were as numerous as Whigs. Nevertheless, it is undoubtedly to be gathered that a year of office has had its effect upon Mr. Bright. It is a mistake to suppose that there is no plasticity in his character—that he is a man of iron or stone, or any equally cold and hard substance. On the contrary, his nature is tender and his feelings are soft; and this is so well known in the House, that he has often ventured on the development of emotions and description of them in words which uttered by anyone else in that place would have been esteemed mere bathos, while coming from him they were effective. In fact, the clue to Mr. Bright's present philosophy is to be found in a phrase of his own, in one of his recent speeches, which he applied to the Irish land question, but which is equally cognate to the condition of a Cabinet question—namely, that the "Hill Difficulty" is not so easily climbed as it would seem to be when viewed at a distance.

Amongst the young members the product of the last election there stood fairly forward during the Session Mr. Watkin Williams, who represents the borough of Denbigh, having vanquished Mr. Mainwaring, who had long sat for the place as a Liberal-Conservative, but who, when the election-cry was the Irish Church, became unbalanced by adopting Conservatism on that matter. That Mr. Watkin Williams was thorough in his desire to subvert that establishment was proved not only by his votes, but by a short speech or two, in which he displayed some of that fiery temperament which is said to be constitutional in Welshmen; and beyond this he gave evidence of his distaste for neutralised Church establishments everywhere by formally announcing his intention to initiate in Parliament a movement against the Church in Wales, where, as he implies, it is the Church of the minority. In a recent address to his constituents he signified his continued resolve in that regard; but, as usual with disestablishers who are not Dissenters proper, he talked about doing this in the interest of the Church itself, and all that, which may now be put under a videlicet, as the lawyers say. In all his other political opinions Mr. Williams is as free and complete as on this question, and his creed, as uttered by himself, is as essentially Radical as perhaps that of the Prime Minister. Holding a good position at the Bar, Mr. Watkin Williams already holds a good position in the House, but one, so far as can be judged, not likely to mount above his professional one, for the present, at least.

Time was when a Solicitor-General was practically the leader of the House of Commons and the organ of the policy of a Cabinet of which he was not a member. But, though Sir John Coleridge is, in one respect, comparable with Murray, inasmuch as he is eminently "silver-tongued," he betrays little desire to take the Solicitorship out of its legitimate groove. He does not even attempt to tread too hardly on the heels of the Attorney-General (who has turned out a capital working law officer), but almost keeps in the background, amongst Ministers. His speech on the Irish Church was evidently not a putting out of his strength, the probability being that he was not inspired into combativeness during the progress of the measure. The exact line which he has cut out for himself seems to have been defined by him in a speech which he delivered at a Liberal North Devon demonstration at Barnstaple the other day, where, surrounded by persons of cognate creed, and backed by Mr. Acland, Mr. Edgar Bowring, and Mr. Thos. Cave, he had to acknowledge the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." Nothing could have been more humble than his tone, more complete than his self-depreciation: he described himself as a subordinate of subordinates, and even that only by a political accident; he could not presume to say anything of the intentions of the Government if he knew anything of them, which, in truth, he did not; and all he could counsel his co-thinkers there present was faith in the Cabinet to conceive and originate, and readiness and willingness in the "subordinates" to carry out their policy. As a new member Mr. Edgar Bowring is entitled to a word of notice apropos of his appearance on this occasion. He has striven conscientiously to do something in the House to make him prominent, and there are circumstances, even apart from his name, which give him considerable advantages towards the attainment of that end. But, somehow, he appears to labour under a difficulty which his father had to encounter in the House; for, though not without adequate fluency, there is a deficiency of power to express precisely his ideas; and so he suggests that if he could express it there would be a good deal more in what he says than actually proceeds from him. It strikes one that his bent is rather more towards administration than showy Parliamentaryism; and no one would be surprised to see him an under-secretary, or something of that kind, some day.

In 1859 the Right Hon. Robert Lowe was practically stoned out of the borough of Kidderminster, which he had represented for seven years. In January, 1870, Mr. Lowe was invited to a banquet given to celebrate the return of the constituency to Liberalism—a Conservative having sat for the place during the last Parliament. There was considerable lamentation after dinner at Mr. Lowe's absence, and great pains were taken to show that he was bruised and set bleeding by the mob on the occasion alluded to under a misapprehension, and that, if he would come and intercommune with the working men of Kidderminster now, he would find nothing of all those little playfulnesses from which Mr. Lowe suffered, and which it seems to be taken for granted caused him to speak of the "ignorance, venality, and drunkenness" of the whole working class so savagely when he was denying their claim to the suffrage. Other things were said about the desirability of Mr. Lowe's presence at this festivity, the expectation of which might have had as much influence in deterring him from accepting the invitation as the fear of physical ill-treatment, which was impliedly attributed to him. In truth, it seemed as if he would have been expected to lecture on his financial plan, and explain away those trifling objections which are being made to his mode of collecting the taxes, on account of what in legal phrase is called "duplicité," or doubleness. Probably even the courage of Mr. Lowe is not equal to an attempt at such an exposition—out of Parliament, and above all, in Kidderminster, with its—to him—peculiar associations. So Mr. Lea, the new member, who, though a resident in the place, has been anti-proverbially honoured in his own country by his election, had to play the part of chief lion himself. He was aided by Colonel Anson, who has of late undergone sundry Parliamentary vicissitudes. The borough of Lichfield, which he represented for some years, having been curtailed of one of its members by the last Reform Act, took occasion to throw off Liberalism and returned a Conservative, at the last election, for the one seat left to it. A vigorous attempt to unseat Colonel Dyott before an election Judge was unsuccessful, and Colonel Anson was left lamenting. He made at least one essay to get a seat before the unseating of Sir Richard Glass for Bewdley gave him an opportunity of wooing the constituency of that borough; and, having thriven therein, Colonel Anson reappeared in the House late in last Session. In former Parliaments he has been somewhat prominent as an advanced military reformer; but last year he seemed not to have settled down into his former ways, and he made no motion, whereas formerly he was rather profuse in that way every Session.



THE ROYAL ACADEMY GOLD MEDAL PICTURE: "ULYSSES AND THE NURSE," BY F. TREVELYAN GOODALL.
SEE PAGE 102.



M. SCHNEIDER, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH CORPS LÉGISLATIF.

The President of the Corps Législatif, or representative Chamber of Deputies, under the existing constitution of the French empire, is one of those men of superior energy and practical intelligence who have achieved high social and political distinction, whilst they have gained much wealth by large industrial undertakings. M. Eugène Schneider is the proprietor and manager of the very extensive iron and steel foundries and machine factories at Creuzot, in Burgundy, which form one of the greatest establishments in Europe of that kind. He was born at Nancy, in 1805, the son of poor parents. Having chosen a commercial employment, he began life as a clerk to a banker of the name of Seillière. In 1830 he became director of the Bazeilles ironfoundry; and, a few years later, joining with his elder brother, took the management of the Creuzot establishment, which ultimately became their own. It soon attained a high degree

of prosperity, and reputation for the quality of its products. The Messrs. Schneider were rewarded with gold medals at the exhibitions of 1839, 1844, and 1849. The elder brother, as well as their cousin, General Schneider, sat in the Chamber of Deputies some years in the reign of Louis Philippe. On the death of his brother, caused by an accident, in 1845, M. Eugène Schneider succeeded him both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Conseil Général for the Department of the Saône-et-Loire. He was re-elected in 1846, and became one of the Ministerial majority. On Jan. 20, 1851, he was appointed by the President of the Republic Minister of Agriculture; but resigned in April, when his services were acknowledged with the title of Commander of the Legion of Honour. After the coup-d'état, in December, 1851, he formed part of the "Commission Consultative," to assist Louis Napoleon in

drawing up a scheme for a government of the Empire. In 1852 he was elected, as the Government candidate, a member of the Corps Législatif, of which he became one of the Vice-Presidents. During the Session of 1865, the death of the Duke de Morny left the presidency vacant, which M. Schneider has since occupied almost without intermission. In 1857 and in 1863 he was again returned by the electors of the first circonscription of the department of the Saône-et-Loire. He is Regent of the Bank of France and a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

As a politician, M. Schneider is characterised by his uniform support of Government, for the sake of social order, and especially for the sake of commercial and industrial interests. He is rather a Conservative, in any case, than an uncompromising partisan of some particular dynasty or constitution; but his support of the present

Emperor, before and since the coup-d'état of 1851, has been an influential example to others of his class. His conduct in the presidential chair has been firm and dignified, but always fair and impartial. He has won the respect and confidence of the leading members of opposite parties. Apparently indifferent to the stormy passions that rage around him in the strife of hostile factions, he exerts himself with unceasing vigilance to preserve good order, to reprove the occasional use of insolent or offensive speech, and to maintain the rules of Parliamentary debate. He conducts the business of legislative deliberation with the single aim of getting through the work to be done. His own views, with reference to questions of commercial policy, and other subjects not of a party nature, have been made known to the world in reports and pamphlets rather than in speeches; they are conceived in a moderate and judicious spirit.

A description of the Creuzot ironworks will be found in Mr. C. R. Weld's "Notes on Burgundy," lately published by Messrs. Longman. The place is approached by the branch railway that leaves the Paris and Lyons main line at Chagny, south of Beanne, to Montchanin, through a pleasant country in which rich valleys and the wooded-hills of Le Morvan relieve the expanse of plains fertile in the vines and fruits of that sunny region. The town of Creuzot, with a population of 25,000 people, all dependent on the establishment of M. Schneider for livelihood, has been created within eighty or ninety years, since the discovery, in 1782, of a bed of coal close to the surface of the ground, near a rustic hamlet which took the name of Le Charbon from that circumstance. It was by the zealous patronage of the unfortunate King Louis XVI. that a company was formed to work the colliery, and a regiment of soldiers was employed under the orders of Gauthery, the official engineer of Burgundy, to supply the labour required. One of James Watt's first steam-engines was purchased for this colliery, and is still preserved there. Iron ore was soon found, beside the coal, and a Government foundry, for cannon and balls, was established at "Le Creuzot;" to which was added the manufacture of glass, under the patronage of Queen Marie Antoinette, from the abundance of good sand for that purpose. The cannon-foundry of this place was busy enough during the wars of the Revolution and of Napoleon; but in 1815 the works came into the hands of the brothers Chagot, who used them to cast iron water-pipes and gas-pipes, iron bridges, and agricultural implements. In 1826 the Chagots transferred this concern to new proprietors, who failed to make it succeed. The brothers Schneider, who had been engaged in its management, were thus enabled to become its proprietors in 1837. At that time the number of hands employed was less than 1000; it is now 11,000. The coal-mine, the main shaft of which is in the centre of the works, yields 240,000 tons of coal annually; and the stratum is thought to be of inexhaustible thickness and extent. The iron ore is chiefly obtained from a place not many miles distant, on the border of the Beanne and the Macon districts, whence it is carried by a railway to Creuzot. It yields 28 per cent of iron, and the vein, averaging 6 ft. 6 in. thick, is nowhere more than 130 ft. below the ground. Iron is brought also from the other mines of Eastern France, and even from Algiers, of excellent quality. There are six huge blast-furnaces at Creuzot, and the forges contain sixty-eight powerful steam-hammers, invented by M. Boinodon, and more than 600 other machines for the working of iron, moved by eighty-five steam-engines. The forges are in a vast covered shed, with an area of twenty-nine acres. There are also some extensive works for carrying on the Bessemer steel-making process. The construction of all kinds of machinery is here practised with success. M. Schneider makes locomotive engines for nearly all the French railways and for those of other countries in Europe; he has even supplied them to at least one English railway. Rails and plates of rolled iron for various purposes are made here in great quantities. The wages of the workmen are below those paid in England. The plate-rollers for ten hours' daily labour get only 10s.; other first-class workmen get 6s.; while the average for all classes is 3s. 4d., or about 3s. a day. But living is cheap at Creuzot. The education of their children is provided for in excellent schools, at the charge of 75c. a head monthly; and the boys who show a talent for mechanics are taken by the hand and put in the way of superior technical and scientific instruction. The sanitary condition of the town is another object of M. Schneider's careful attention. Creuzot, in short, like more than one of the famous seats of British manufacturing industry, is a model of good social organisation under private management.

Such is Mr. Weld's account of the town superintended by M. Schneider. It is well, perhaps, that a man who holds this position at his own place in the country should hold the office of President of the French Legislative Chamber at a period when the capacity of France for the system of Parliamentary government is about to be finally tested. Without the duties and responsibilities of a Minister, or the temptations of a party leader and debater, his personal example, with the recollection of his great interest in the welfare and tranquillity of France, and in reconciling the security of property with the rights of the people, may serve to restrain the vehemence of faction and the perilous desires of ambition. But President Schneider's is not an easy task.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by M. Franck, of Paris.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor G. M. Humphry, F.R.S., of Cambridge, on Tuesday last, gave the first of a course of six lectures on the Architecture of the Human Body. In his introductory remarks, alluding to his comparison of the body to a building, he commented on its beautiful proportions and symmetry, and its adaptation to its various purposes of life; its composition of the very best materials, combining great strength and elasticity; its completeness, nothing being superfluous or wanting, being without useless ornamentation. He then adverted to the difference between the two structures, in that the body grows by the gradual increase of each part, by its own force. All the forces of nature, chemical and mechanical, are at work within it; yet there is another great mysterious force, which combines, harmonises, and controls all the others; "and it is not unscientific," said the Professor, "to acknowledge that the nature of this force, which we term 'life,' is entirely unknown but there is no barrier to the advancing tide of human knowledge." He then proceeded to describe in detail, by the aid of diagrams and specimens, the structure of the spinal column, or back-bone, which forms the central, essential part of the skeleton and the basis of support and connection to all the other parts of the frame. He alluded to its supporting the head which contains the brain, the director of all the movements of the body, by means of the nerves, and thereby enabling us to maintain an erect position, with feet well formed for locomotion, and with free hands—wondrous endowments by which we are chiefly distinguished from all other animals. The Professor next described the development of the spinal column from its simple form in the infant; describing the peculiarities of the twenty-four vertebrae, of which it is composed, which are named cervical, dorsal, or lumbar, according as they occupy the neck, back, or loins. He pointed out the advantages derived from the three curves in one vertical plane existing in this column, and the remarkable arrangement of materials in each vertebra, consisting of various cylindrical parts separated by different intervals and united by different plates, to which are attached various processes—the whole being excellently adapted for all the movements required by man. In his remarks on the earliest form of the spinal column, Professor Humphry especially commented on the evident indications of preparation for a future condition of more complex structure, and on the mode of the development of each vertebra, there being no evidence of transmutation, each possessing its distinct individuality, growing to its own place by its own force out of a common origin. He then adverted to the structural distinctions of other animals and their species, remarking on the correspondence of the apparent development of the animal kingdom to the development of every individual member of it. The lecture concluded with remarks on the weaker parts of the spinal column.

Professor Odling began a course of twelve lectures on the Chemistry of Vegetable Products on Thursday last. In his introductory remarks he referred to the production of one kind of

matter from another as the special subject of chemical inquiry, commenting on the chemical metamorphoses of iron from its ore into the metal and oxides; the formation of glass, and the production of coal gas. He then proceeded to consider the origin of vegetable produce. He stated that the annual production on an acre of wood land, meadow land, and arable land was 2000 lb. or 3000 lb. of wood, hay, and grain with straw, none of which existed as such a few months previously, but must have existed in other forms. The question then arises as to the particular kinds of other matter out of which these products were obtained. To answer this, experiments must first be made to ascertain their ultimate composition; and it has been proved that vegetable produce is, in general, constituted of nearly one half its weight of carbon or charcoal. This was demonstrated by experiments in various forms, giving carbonic acid (which is composed of 27.3 carbon and 72.7 oxygen) as the product. Till about forty years ago, the source of the carbon of vegetation was supposed to be the highly carbonaceous matter existing in the soil known as humus; but Liebig, by trenchant arguments based upon indisputable facts, demonstrated the utter inadequacy of this theory, and substituted for it his now celebrated "mineral theory," which asserts that the carbon in vegetables is derived from the mineral substance carbonic acid gas. Although this substance exists in the atmosphere only in the proportion of 4 parts in 10,000, yet its total quantity in the air is enormous, and very greatly in excess of all the carbon in the vegetable and animal bodies on the surface of the earth and in the deposits of coal and similar minerals beneath it. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the experiments of Boussingault and others, giving conclusive evidence of the absorption of carbonic acid gas by plants, and their decomposition of the absorbed gas—the carbon being retained in their tissues and the oxygen evolved into the air.

On Friday next Professor Odling will give a discourse on the Scientific Work of the late Professor Graham, the Master of the Mint.

LITERATURE.

The Life and Letters of Faraday. By Dr. Bence Jones, Secretary of the Royal Institution. (Longmans.) It was fitting that the task of compiling this memorial of Faraday should be performed by one who is officially connected with the place where that great and good man of science laboured for truth during more than half a century. From March, 1813, when the young journeyman bookbinder was appointed, on the recommendation of Sir Humphrey Davy, to the post of assistant in the laboratory, till the same date in 1865, when he felt himself compelled, by the infirmities of old age, to resign his chief superintendence, Professor Faraday's services to the Royal Institution were of the greatest importance to its success. Dr. Bence Jones has discharged, with no less ability than diligence and faithfulness, the congenial duty of gathering these letters and memoranda of his revered friend and colleague into the two very interesting volumes now before us. It is but right, however, that we should warn the indifferent reader of new books not to expect in this biography of Michael Faraday the kind of entertainment which is derived from the display of brilliant feats of aggressive intellect winning speedy triumphs and renown in the world. His career was one of steady progress in thought, in work, and in character, widening and rising higher as it advanced, but continuing always to move straightforward in the same direction, guided by the same principles, occupied by the same pursuits, with which it had originally started. He seems rather to have grown great, like a tree, by the process of nature, than to have made himself great by conscious effort; but the real cause of his eminence, and of its undisputed recognition, lay in his single-minded devotion to what we may call "the truth as it is in fact." There may have been scientific reasoners and speculators of far more powerful intelligence; there never was an experimental observer so honestly and sincerely resolved to abide by the thing he saw. He approached Nature with an earnest intention to consult her, and to believe whatever she told him; and Nature was pleased to reward him with discoveries of a high speculative value, as well as of practical utility. No idea of physical philosophy is more beautiful to the imagination, or more inspiring to the moral sentiment, than that of the common origin, or at least the mutual dependence and convertibility into each other, of the diverse forms of natural force, electricity and magnetism, gravitation, heat, light, and chemical action, which Faraday announced first in 1845. But for an account of these achievements we must refer to Professor Tyndall's masterly treatise on "Faraday as a Discoverer," which will assist their comprehension much better than a perusal of the scattered remarks in Faraday's private correspondence, with the scanty explanations here supplied. To the unlearned multitude, we suspect, who may be attracted to this book by their admiration for the labours and virtues of Faraday, and for the results of scientific inquiry, there will be little definite meaning in the enumeration of his discoveries, from 1831 to 1855, or the series of his researches in electricity, which are here set down in due order. The practical applications of this work, the use of magneto-electricity in induction-machines, in electrotyping, and in lighthouses, are perhaps more easily brought before the fancy of the unscientific mind. Faraday's career of active work, extending over fifty-two years, is divided by his biographer into three parts; the first or preparatory period, comprising his apprenticeship, as we may call it, to Sir Humphrey Davy, and his higher stage of scientific education from 1820 to 1830; the second period, that of his experimental researches, continued till 1855, when he was sixty-four years of age; and the last period, in which his powers of memory and attention were so far impaired as to prevent his undertaking new philosophical inquiries, while he still employed himself in useful scientific business, and in revising previous conclusions, in making suggestions, or joining in consultations, for the guidance of other minds. His work for the Trinity House, continued so late as 1855, was of essential public utility, and its pecuniary remuneration, as in the case of most of his other labours, was quite insignificant—a mere £200 a year. He was charged with the superintendence of the lighthouses, their optical apparatus, their burning lights, their ventilation, lightning-conductors, and supply of drinking water, involving a frequent minute investigation of all these details, for which purposes he used to visit Dungeness, the South Foreland, and other stations along the coast, when past seventy years of age. The personal interest of his biography seems to us rather increased than diminished when we come to the last ten or twelve years of his life. Though his faculties of original investigation were, by exhaustion of the brain and nerves, already spent in previous efforts, his judgment seems to have been then perfectly matured; and the affections of his moral nature were then developed in singular force and beauty. The character of Michael Faraday as a man—that is to say, as a Christian—and in all his domestic, social, and personal relations, was something like the realisation of those qualities, "sweetness and light," which Mr. Matthew Arnold has commended as the ideal of humanity. It was a sound and wholesome "sweetness"—unaffected humility, unwearied kindness, and a delicate sense of justice, with the manliest independence; it was a sober, steady "light," that of an accurate and reasonable judgment, inspired by conscientious devotion to truth, and trained to its patient and laborious investigation. The lesson of such a life can never be lost. It may be studied to good profit in these volumes. His private letters, to his mother and sisters, and the comrades of his early life, when he travelled in France, Italy, and Switzerland, with Sir Humphrey Davy; or to his wife, his niece, and the friends of his maturer age, are charming expressions of a noble character. So gentle was his life, "and the elements so mixed in him." "This was a man," indeed, and a good one; a great philosopher into the bargain.

A Tale for a Chimney Corner, and Other Essays. By Leigh Hunt. From the *Indicator*, 1819 to 1831. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Edmund Ollier. (J. C. Hotten.) The task of editing a selection of Leigh Hunt's best miscellaneous essays could not have been intrusted to fitter hands than those of Mr. Edmund Ollier, who is a kindred genius, though not an imitator; and whose writings, both in prose and verse, frequently remind us of Leigh Hunt's fine tone of humane feeling and his reflecting consideration for all that has life, as well as of his active fancy and the

unaffected graces of his style. Mr. Ollier, from his earliest boyhood, had enjoyed the personal friendship of that amiable and accomplished man of letters, whose laborious career began in 1807 with theatrical criticisms in the *Traveller*, and continued, without any interruption, till his death, in August, 1859. The chief incidents of his biography, with an interesting description of his manners in social and domestic life, and a just estimate of his character as man and author, are presented by Mr. Ollier in the introduction to the volume; and he has performed this service to Leigh Hunt's memory with excellent good taste and discretion. The selected essays are in number about forty, including many of our greatest favourites, "Social Genealogy," "Getting Up on Cold Mornings," "Hats, New and Old," "Sticks," "Coaches and Horses," "The Sight of Shops," "Now—a Hot Day," "A Rainy Day," "The Realities of Imagination," and "The Deaths of Little Children." It is wonderful to see how much constant freshness of thought Leigh Hunt could apply to the incessantly varied themes of his cheerful discourse. "Now gay, now humorous, now witty, now reflective, now analytical, and invariably literary, these essays pass through many lights and shades of feeling, and are at home in all." We agree with Mr. Ollier in his judgment that Leigh Hunt, even as an essayist, being also a true lyrical and idyllic poet, had a deeper insight into life and nature than Addison; that he had a wider range of sympathies than Charles Lamb, though less intensity and richness of humour; and that, with force inferior to Hazlitt, his criticism was more reliable, being the result of a perfectly educated sensibility, exquisitely delicate by nature, and refined by careful study. These merits are abundantly shown in this little pocket-volume, which deserves to be reprinted many times hereafter, with a prettier cover than the dull green one furnished to the present edition, and with a more appropriate title. We cannot suppose that it was Mr. Ollier who chose to call his selection of Leigh Hunt's essays by the name of one of the most insignificant of them, "A Tale for a Chimney Corner;" that "tale" being in fact a mere short anecdote, filling only four or five pages, which is quoted from an obscure Latin writer, in exemplification of Leigh Hunt's remarks upon the general characteristics of ghost-stories. The bookelling trick of affixing such a title to such a volume is not to be commended. But the contents of the volume are delightful.

Transatlantic Sketches. By Greville John Chester, B.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) We live in an age when, what with statistics and many other "tics," there is a great tendency towards the easy process of rapid generalisation from particular details; but here is a volume which is remarkable even in our age for its comprehensive summary based upon scanty data. The volume contains only 405 pages, including quotations; and yet within that small compass the author manages to write, with quite an air of authority, about the West Indies, South America, Canada, and the United States. It is not made perfectly clear to ordinary senses in what month of what year he returned from his travels; but as he set out on Oct. 16, 1867, and the dedication of his book is dated October, 1869, he cannot have had two years for becoming acquainted with more places and more people than Odysseus had an opportunity of studying during a twenty years' pilgrimage. It must be remembered, however, that though Circe and the Sirens may still exist and still exercise enchantment, they do not detain the traveller so long as was their wont in the days of the adventurous Ithacan. Nor is there any intention here of insinuating that the author's book is not worth reading, and that his observations and opinions are not worth considering. On the contrary, his book is written in an attractive style, gives a great deal of interesting information, shows indications of a discerning mind, and commands respectful attention; but it is, after all, only the record of impressions received during a hurried pass-over, only the rendering given by one who runs of a not particularly legible inscription. Of course he had the evidence of documents and advertisements printed in the countries through which he travelled; but, however striking, whether in point of grotesqueness, or hideousness, or singularity, or inanity, or gravity, or humanity, or Christianity, a collection of public notices may be, one would not be inclined to attach much importance to them or to deduce serious arguments from them until it had been ascertained beyond a doubt that they were culled from newspapers having a good repute amongst what may be fairly called representative people. It cannot be denied that we have journals published day by day and week by week from which enough might be gathered to prove, to the satisfaction of all but those who of their own knowledge really know better, that England is a very sink of vice and iniquity. So far as the United States are concerned, the author will, probably, be followed with most confidence in those parts of his volume which relate to Harvard, Yale, and Trinity Colleges; for the fame of a late gallant boat-race has not yet died out, and the author has apparently, taken great pains to learn what he might touching those places of education. And, so far as other places are concerned, he will, probably (as he certainly ought to), be most attentively perused when he discourses of Barbadoes. Barbadoes, according to his account, is, physically, tame and uninteresting; morally, lax and disgusting; religiously, lukewarm and sleepy; intellectually, below mediocrity. The picture is painted in colours as black as the skin of the black population. How matters are to be improved is a very difficult question to deal with; but the author's views, however sound they may be from the commercial point of view, do not recommend themselves on the ground of a high-minded sense of the duty owed to a colony by a not-altogether blameless mother-country, or to our neighbour by ourselves. "Utterly opposed as I am," says he, "to the idea of England giving up such trophies of national power and glory as the invincible Rock of Gibraltar, I cannot help believing that we should do well to get rid of the West Indies, if a purchaser could be found." This is doctrine of the old-fashioned kind: stick at any cost to whatever flatters the vanity of one nation and wounds the pride of another, and palm off upon somebody else the damaged goods you were bound to preserve. Indeed, unless the book have been regarded with an unconsciously jaundiced eye, its mental colouring is very often disagreeable.

The Peace of God. By William Basil Jones, M.A., Archdeacon of York. (Strahan and Co.) This is one of those volumes towards which one's duty is best discharged by giving a mere description of the contents, without any comment; for readers will know at once whether they are to listen to the author's words as disciples would hearken to a master, or are to shun the author's communications as prudent householders would avoid a contagious disease. There is no use in attempting to overcome sectarian prejudices by a recommendation of one book or condemnation of another. The volume, then, contains a collection of sermons "preached in various churches, to different congregations, and on divers occasions." The sermons are divided into three sections; and the topics discussed in each are, severally, the need of reconciliation, the means of reconciliation, and the fruits of reconciliation. In the first section there are four sermons relating to human responsibility, the reality of sin, religion and morality, and the great division (when "one shall be taken and the other left") respectively; in the second there are nine, of which the subjects are, severally, justification by faith only, the nature of faith, the power of faith, the object of faith, the spirit of Jesus, the rule of faith, the foundation of faith, the attraction of the Cross, and Christ raised for our justification; and in the third there are three, in which the preacher treats of forgiveness and sanctification, of the fruit of the Spirit, and of the peace which the believer has "with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The preacher is conscious that he is open to a charge of digression; but he conceives that he does not digress so far as to lose sight of his subject, and he warns his readers that they must expect to find in some of his sermons no more unction than is to be looked for in mere theological exercises.

The Romance of Spanish History. By John S. C. Abbott. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This volume, which is more or less embellished by about two dozen illustrations, is an importation from the other side of the Atlantic; and the author in his short preface proclaims a wish that he may have succeeded in doing a service to "American readers." It is to be hoped that he would not feel much hurt at the idea of benefiting English readers also, who are not much less addicted to a habit of imbibing the intoxi-

eating draughts of fiction than Americans are. Nobody is likely to deny that the incidents of real history are very often quite as romantic as those of imaginative literature; and a good work is wrought by a compiler who can set forth the romance so attractively as to excite in his readers a desire of studying for themselves the records wherein the romantic and the unromantic are intermingled in the form of true and instructive narrative. It must be admitted that the compiler has taken a pretty extensive range, for he commences with Hannibal and the siege of Saguntum, and ends with Prim and the regency of Serrano; but, as 462 pages suffice for his whole work, it is hardly necessary to say that the romance of Spanish history is by no means exhausted by him, and that the information given is of a somewhat scanty and scrappy character, and not always accurate.

Lady Betty. By Christabel R. Coleridge; with Original Illustrations. (Frederick Warne and Co.) There is somewhere, we are told at the commencement of this volume, a portrait of a lady who is represented as being fair and refined to look upon, but so far from youthful that she is well-nigh past her prime. Her features are small, but her eyes are large and serious. She is dressed in the fashion of the eighteenth century; she has powder on her hair; over a matronly head-dress she wears a bride's lace veil, and in her hands she holds a piece of embroidery. By that veil and embroidery hangs a tale. The tale is one of true love; it fills but a single volume; and it is simply, touchingly, and quietly told. It cannot compete with the ordinary modern novel in sheer dash and reckless excitement; but it is none the worse for that. It is wholesome and natural, which is far better than racy and uncommon. And yet it is not devoid of a piquant quaintness, and a certain originality, though the story is connected with the Pretender and his times; and originality under such circumstances might be deemed impossible.

Dora and Her Papa. A Story for Children. By Eliza Meteyard. (Routledge.) The different characteristic merits of Miss Meteyard's former productions are combined in this wholesome little story—that love of curious and instructive researches which led her to become the historian of Wedgwood's pottery and porcelain manufactures; with that love of innocent childhood, and that profound sympathy with its filial affections, which she has shown in "The Doctor's Little Daughter," and in other interesting tales of youth. Dora's papa is Mr. Flaxdale, of Rockmoor, in Derbyshire, a learned antiquary, who has filled his private museum with a wonderful collection of flint, bronze, and iron tools, gold ornaments, pottery, bones of mankind, and fragments of bones, to illustrate the condition of by-gone races in the midland parts of Britain. His little girl, being motherless, and having no brothers or sisters, is her father's constant companion; and he teaches her by easy and familiar talk to share his interest in the subjects of his particular study. He mounts her on a pony, and takes her to ride beside him through some of the districts abounding with monuments or traces of remote events in history, or with still more ancient prehistoric remains. She thus witnesses the opening of Celtic barrows, near her own home; and she then visits the site of the Roman iron-works, in the Forest of Dean; the buried city of Uriconium, on the Severn; the Roman potteries near Stroud, in Kent; and a Saxon cemetery, in the same part of England; and the Wall of Hadrian, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. But these expeditions, which are very pleasantly related, do not impede the progress of the main plot, concerning especially the fortunes of a grown-up young lady, Miss Anna Mynd, who is little Dora's beloved friend, and who is even destined ultimately to become her stepmother. Miss Meteyard has the art which only belongs to authors who are inspired by genuine kindness of feeling—the art of making her favourite characters seem really loveable, by force of loving them herself.

History of the Norman Kings of England. From a New Collation of Contemporary Chronicles. By Thomas Cobbe. (Longmans.) In a faithful and thoughtful study of the monkish authors, who tell us nearly all we know of the reigns of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, Henry Beauclerc, and Stephen, Mr. Cobbe has made himself familiar with that rather obscure portion of the history of England. His book is clearly arranged, and written in a forcible though not very elegant style, which has a twang of Carlyle. It may be read with profit while awaiting the last two volumes, not yet written, of Mr. Freeman's history of the Norman Conquest.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among our English pianists and writers for the piano Mr. Harold Thomas is taking a more and more prominent position. This is a consequence of a more and more ample recognition of his rare qualities as an artist—the freshness, refinement, and elegance of his style, which render his music a source of pleasure to everyone who listens to it. It is imaginative and brilliant, yet simple, concise, and free from the slightest tendency to laboriousness, the besetting sin of composers. With these merits we have been especially struck in our examination of some of his most recent productions, particularly his set of drawing-room pieces for the piano on national Scottish, Irish, Welsh, and English airs which have just appeared, published by Williams, of Berners-street. The Scottish fantasia (entitled "Scotia") introduces "Auld Lang Syne," "The Campbells are coming," and "The Blue Bells of Scotland;" the Irish fantasia (entitled "Erin") introduces "The Minstrel Boy," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "St. Patrick's Day;" the Welsh piece (entitled "Cambria") introduces "The Bells of Aberdorey," "Ar hyd y Nos," and "The March of the Men of Harlech;" and the English piece (entitled "Albion") introduces "Hearts of Oak," "Home, Sweet Home" (not an English air, by-the-way), and "The British Grenadiers." These national airs are admirable themes, and Mr. Thomas has treated them admirably—with great artistic skill, much fire and spirit, and felicitous effect.

Carl Luini is a composer whose name has been unknown to the English public till now that Messrs. Cocks and Co. have made him known to us by the publication of several pleasing compositions which exhibit very considerable talent, and will doubtless meet with a favourable reception. Among these is a pianoforte piece entitled "Les Gardes du Roi," in the form and style of a military movement, and, we presume, originally written for a military band, and arranged for chamber performance. It is full of fire and warlike character, and cannot fail to give general pleasure. Another piece by the same composer is Mr. Gatty's well-known and favourite air "O Fair Dove!" transcribed for the pianoforte with great felicity and success. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also published three new morceaux de salon by Mr. Brinley Richards, "La Vivandière," "L'Etoile du Soir," and "Thy Voice is Near." Of these pieces it is sufficient to say that they are in the masterly style with which the public are already so well acquainted, and that their success is a matter of certainty.

The serial publication entitled *The Holy Family* has been completed by the issue of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Books. (Messrs. Cocks and Co.) We may remind our readers that this work is a selection of sacred melodies, by the most celebrated composers, arranged for the piano as solos and duets by William Hutchins Callcott. This skilful and experienced musician has executed his task with consummate ability; and we may mention in particular that the additional accompaniments for the flute, violin, and violoncello have greatly contributed to heighten the power and beauty of the harmonies.

First Sonata for the Pianoforte and Violin. By Walter Macfarren. (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) This sonata may justly be called a classical work. It is the fruit of ripe scholarship as well as of original genius, and in every respect does high honour to the name of the author.

That excellent periodical, the *Choir*, has brought to a close its seventh volume, and has begun the year 1870 with a new series, the announcement of which will be full of interest to the public. Instead of being published once a fortnight, as heretofore, it will henceforth appear weekly, every Saturday morning, its price being at the same time reduced to twopence.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Judges met on Thursday morning and arranged the spring circuits as follows:—Home, Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Keating; Northern, Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Brett; Western, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Hannen; Midland, Mr. Justice Montague Smith and Mr. Baron Cleasby; Oxford, Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Justice Lush; Norfolk, Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Justice Blackburn; South Wales, Lord Chief Justice Bovill; North Wales, Mr. Baron Channell.

It is announced on the authority of a legal contemporary that Mr. Justice Willes, the senior Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, will resign his office immediately after the Lent Assizes.

The Right Hon. E. Sullivan was yesterday week gazetted Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Mr. Edward Barry, barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary to him.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Dr. Lockhart Robertson (of the Sussex Lunatic Asylum) to the office of Visitor in Lunacy, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Hood.

Yesterday week the Master of the Rolls gave judgment in the dispute between Mr. Augustus Smith, Lord of the Scilly Isles, and Earl Brownlow, respecting the exercise of common rights over the manor of Berkhamstead. His Lordship held that Earl Brownlow was not justified in inclosing that portion of the common over which the freeholders and copyhold tenants of the manor claimed rights of pasture, and granted a perpetual injunction to that effect, the defendant to pay the costs.

It is stated that a compromise has been entered into in the action of "Saurin v. Starr and Kennedy," which was lately before the Court of Queen's Bench on a motion for a new trial. Miss Saurin is to receive the £300 which she took as a dowry to the convent, and the costs, which are very heavy, are to be divided.

Two breach-of-promise cases were tried last Saturday in the Bail Court, in which the ladies recovered from their faithless swains verdicts of £200 and £75 respectively.

An important case bearing upon the working of the Vaccination Act of 1867 was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday. The question, as stated in a special case from two Huntingdonshire magistrates, was whether a person, having been once convicted of non-compliance with a vaccination order, can be convicted a second time if a doctor certifies that the child's system is unfit to receive the vaccine matter. The magistrates considered that they could continue to convict so long as their order had not been complied with, and the Court held that in this view the local justices were right.

Another case of damages against the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was assessed at the Sheriff's Court on Thursday week. The plaintiff was Mr. Squires, a publican, who kept the Dog and Stile, Earl-street, London-road, and before the accident was robust and healthy. His spinal cord was injured and the lower part of his person was paralysed. He had not been able to adopt any but a recumbent position since June, and the injury was said to be permanent. The jury awarded him £3500, being half the amount claimed.—Another action for compensation against this company was tried in the Secondaries Court, on Saturday. The injuries were received in the collision at New-cross, and a sum of £600 was awarded.

A charge of conspiracy of rather a singular character was investigated yesterday week at the Wandsworth Police Court. William Skeplehorn and his wife were summoned for having conspired to injure a Mr. Ironside, by endeavouring to palm off another person's child as his own. In August, 1867, complainant received information that his wife had been safely delivered of a daughter, and he continued to rear the child so presented to him for about eighteen months, when his suspicions were aroused, and from subsequent inquiries it was discovered that the child belonged to one Fanny Wood, from whom complainant's wife had adopted it, Mrs. Skeplehorn acting as nurse. The defendants were on Saturday committed for trial.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mansfield Parkyns, Esq., one of the official assignees of the old Court of Bankruptcy, to the office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy, pursuant to the Act of 1869.—The Chief Judge in Bankruptcy has delegated to the Registrars of the old court all his power and authority in reference to the winding up of proceedings under the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Act, 1849, and the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.—Amongst the cases which came before the Court yesterday week was that of a financial agent named Barry, whose debts exceed £47,000. He attributes his failure to the possession of shares in limited companies which proved valueless.—There was an adjourned meeting, on Monday, under the bankruptcy of Mr. Vining, late lessee of the Princess's Theatre. The debts amount to £6196, and the assets to £837. The solicitor to the assignees applied for an adjournment, in order that time might be given to investigate the accounts, and this was granted.—Among the cases before the Court on Tuesday were those of Mr. Chas. Coghlan, "well known on the turf," with liabilities, chiefly racing debts, to the amount of £18,800; Captain Morgan, with debts £3196, assets £195; and Mr. R. E. Payne, who lately cut the bars of a sponging-house and escaped. The cases were adjourned.

Marquis Townshend, on Tuesday, appeared in a case in which a girl who had been at the Servants' Christian Home, Portland-place, charged the superintendent, Miss Gladstone, with having beaten and otherwise ill-used her. The Marquis, hearing of the matter, had gone to the home, and, being denied admission at the front door, climbed a wall at the back, and carried off the girl by force. The magistrate at Marlborough-street, before whom the case was heard, held that the complaint was not made out.

Matters connected with three of the election petitions tried last year were on Tuesday before the law courts. In the Queen's Bench a rule was granted calling upon Mr. Edward Stracey, who is to be prosecuted for bribery at the Norwich election of 1868, to show cause why the trial of the indictment should not be removed out of the county of Norfolk, with the view of ensuring a fair and impartial trial. In the Common Pleas a question was raised whether the Master should be ordered to review his taxation of the bill of costs incurred by Sir R. Peel in defending his seat at Tamworth. The bill had been reduced very considerably, more especially in the matter of fees to counsel; but the Judges declined to pronounce a decision until other applications of a similar kind had been heard.

Payment of the sum of 5s. 6d., charged as fees by the magistrates' clerk at Canterbury, was, on Tuesday, resisted in the local county court, by the Secretary of State for War. The fees had been charged by the clerk in reporting to the War Office a case of alleged desertion heard before the justices of Canterbury; and, as similar charges were being constantly made, the Secretary for War wished to have the opinion of the Judge on their legality. That learned functionary, however, declined to offer one, and gave the plaintiff another opportunity of bringing his action by nonsuiting him.

A young man, who said he had been ordered by the doctor to travel first class, was fined, on Tuesday, at Clerkenwell Police Court, for riding in a first-class carriage with a second-class ticket.

Alexander McQuin, a "sea lawyer," well known at Wapping, who is said to have been captain of a gang of bushrangers in Australia, and afterwards an advocate at the American Bar, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for embezzlement, several previous convictions having been proved against him.

The sittings of the Central Criminal Court were concluded on Thursday week. Samuel Cohen, for having concealed a quantity of goods with intent to defraud his creditors, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Henry Fayle, a "crimp," was convicted of perjury in having twice declared upon oath that a sailor owed him a large sum of money. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The most important of the cases was the prosecution by the Brighton Railway Company of a man named Dickinson for perjury and fraudulently obtaining £250, on the false assertion that he was injured in the collision at New-cross in June last. He was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned by the Coroner's jury against the guard of the goods-train which dashed into a passenger-train on the Stourbridge branch of the Great Western Railway on the 8th ult.

In opening the Nenagh Quarter Sessions at Rollstone, last Saturday, the chairman commented on the number and atrocity of the cases in the criminal calendar, and stated that the district might be called the plague spot of Ireland.

There have been several murders and attempts at murder lately. At a place near Stockport, on Friday, a woman shot her husband, a gate-keeper on the North-Western Railway. The man died instantly. He had previously threatened to shoot his wife.—A cobbler, named Clegg, was committed for trial, on Tuesday, at the Southwark Police Court, for attempting to murder a widow named Rammell.—A clerk was charged, on Tuesday, at the Marylebone Police Court with trying to cut the throat of a maid-servant whom he had been courting, but who discouraged his addresses.—A prisoner in Devon county gaol attempted to murder one of the warders on Sunday afternoon.—The two men charged with being implicated in the murder of a gamekeeper on the estate of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh have been committed for trial.—On Saturday morning a woman was murdered at Buecker's Hotel, Christopher-street, Finsbury, by one of the porters, a Swiss, named Jacob Spinaz. The woman's head had been battered in with a brass candlestick, which was bent and had on it blood and hair.—The Coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against David Richards, who, it is alleged, caused the death of a poor drunken outcast woman at Brynmawr. The verdict also contained a strong censure upon the landlord of the public-house and others for their callous inhumanity.—At the Huddersfield Police Court, on Tuesday, William Haugh, a stone-delver, of Jagger-lane, Honley, was charged with causing the death of his wife on Friday last. He was committed for trial for manslaughter.—Henry Kendall, a river-watcher on the Derwent, in Cumberland, was killed in Cookermouth-street, Carlisle, on Tuesday morning. At two o'clock he met two men named Towers and Rowley, when a quarrel and a fight ensued, in the course of which Kendall was knocked down, and fell with his head on the pavement. He died immediately. Both the other men are in custody.—The inquest on the death of a patient at the Carmarthen Lunatic Asylum disclosed the fact that eight of his ribs were broken; but nobody discovered this till four days after his death. The assistant surgeon "believed that a person kneeling on a patient's chest, the patient resisting, would be sufficient to break the ribs."—George Dyer, who recently surrendered himself at Bow-street for the murder of a companion at one of the Victoria gold-fields, has been remanded on bail till information can be obtained from Australia. No evidence has been given against him except his own, and that, as the magistrate remarked, points rather to justifiable manslaughter than murder.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15:—

In London the births of 2351 children (1173 boys and 1178 girls) were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years, 1860-69, the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2241.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1664. It was the second week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1837. The deaths in the present return are less by 173 than the estimated amount. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 357, the corrected average number being 358. Twelve deaths from smallpox, 40 from measles, 114 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, 13 from typhus fever, 14 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 23 from simple continued fever, and 13 from diarrhoea were registered. The deaths from scarlet fever were less by 20 than the number recorded in the previous week. Eight cases occurred in the west districts, 31 in the north, 5 in the central, 24 in the east, and 45 in the south districts. Six deaths from relapsing fever were registered. One hundred and seventy-nine persons died from phthisis, 233 from bronchitis, and 116 from pneumonia. The corrected average number of deaths from phthisis is 194, from bronchitis 309, and from pneumonia 117. In the preceding week, which ended Jan. 8, the deaths from these diseases were 138, 295, and 102, respectively. One hundred and ninety deaths occurred from diseases of the brain and nervous system, and 79 persons died from diseases of the organs of circulation. The deaths of 3 children and 1 adult from burns or scalds, of 4 persons from drowning, of 9 infants from suffocation, and of 6 persons who committed suicide were recorded. The deaths of 276 persons in public institutions of the metropolis were registered; of these 165 died in workhouses, 4 in military and naval asylums, 67 in general hospitals, 24 in hospitals for special diseases, 3 in lying-in hospitals, 3 in naval and military hospitals, 2 in hospitals and asylums for foreigners, and eight in lunatic asylums. Only 7 persons were slaughtered in the streets last week by being run over by horses or carriages. The deaths of 8 nonagenarians were registered during the week.

During last week 5009 births and 3821 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 23 per 1000 persons living, against 30 in the previous week. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and boroughs, ranged in order from the lowest, were as follows:—16 per 1000 in Bradford, 23 in Hull, 24 in Wolverhampton, 24 in Portsmouth, 25 in Leeds, 27 in London and Leicester; 28 in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sunderland; 29 in Birmingham, Sheffield, Salford, and Nottingham; 31 in Bristol, and, highest during the week, 32 per 1000 in the city of Norwich. The 3244 deaths registered in these seventeen English towns last week showed a decline of 196 upon those in the previous week; 705, or 21·7 per cent were of infants under one year of age, and 721, or 22·2 per cent of persons aged sixty years and upwards. In the previous week the proportion of deaths at these ages were 21·3 and 24·2 per cent respectively; the decline of deaths last week thus appearing to have occurred principally among those of elderly persons. Scarlet fever showed an increased fatality last week in Sheffield, resulting in 33 deaths out of 137, against 25 in the previous week. Whooping-cough was again somewhat fatally prevalent last week in both Manchester and Birmingham.

From returns furnished by the Registrars-General of Scotland and Ireland, it appears that the deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 32 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 35 per 1000, and in Dublin 28. In Dublin 13 of the deaths were fatal cases of scarlet fever.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual rate of mortality equal to 23 per 1000 persons living; the deaths in Berlin, in the seven days ending Thursday, 13th inst., gave an annual rate of 27 per 1000; and in Vienna, during the week ending 8th inst., of 27 per 1000.

A gunpowder explosion in a grocer's shop at Brynmawr, yesterday week, killed six people and destroyed a great deal of property.

The returns of metropolitan paupers for last week show an increase as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 7078. The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief was 166,237, of whom 37,043 were in the workhouses.

As there was no surplus of revenue over the expenditure for the year ended Sept. 30, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt give notice that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the Act 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 39, sec. 16, in the quarter ending March 31, 1870.

The foundation-stone of a new hospital and infirmary for the Rotherham district was laid, on Wednesday, with Masonic honours, by Earl De Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master of England and Provincial Grand Master of the West Riding. This new hospital is to be built on the pavilion principle, which of late years has been so much approved.



RUINS OF THE STAR AND GARTER HOTEL AT RICHMOND.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S HOUSE AT AUTEUIL, PARIS.

BURNING OF THE STAR AND GARTER, AT RICHMOND.

The destruction by fire of the older portion of the Star and Garter Hotel, the part used, with a new dining-saloon, for the accommodation of dinner-parties, distinct from the new building, used as a family boarding-house, was recorded in our Paper last week. It was a plain brick building, four stories high, containing about fifty rooms, which stood nearly opposite the gate of Richmond Park. The fire broke out in the night of Tuesday week, when the only

persons in this building were Mr. John C. Lever, the manager; Mr. Simpson, the clerk; and George Mingey, the cellarman. The female servants, with Mrs. Bearpark, the housekeeper, slept in the other house. The first person to discover the fire was the coachman of Colonel Burdett, who resides at Ancaster House, just opposite the hotel. He was driving the carriage home, with the Misses Burdett, from an evening party, at a quarter past one o'clock, when he saw the smoke issuing from the door and windows. The alarm was given, the housekeeper was roused, and two policemen were called. One of them got

into the hotel by a window, but could not go up stairs, as the fire was raging in the basement. Mr. Lever and the clerk Simpson appeared at a third-floor bed-room window, crying for help. Colonel Burdett, with his coachman and butler, brought a ladder, which reached only to the second floor. Another gentleman, Colonel Bull, of the 19th Surrey Volunteers, held the ladder and desired Simpson and Lever to lower themselves from the window above. Simpson did so, by means of a sheet tied to the iron flower-basket outside the window; so that Mr. Budd, standing on the ladder amidst clouds of smoke, was enabled to catch hold of his



THE ROOM IN WHICH M. NOIR WAS SHOT.

feet and to help him down. It was hoped that Lever would have got down in the same manner; but he was observed suddenly to disappear from the window, having probably been suffocated by the smoke and rendered insensible. Mingey, the cellarman, had escaped through the new saloon, or coffee-room, on the north side of the building, which overlooks the terrace garden and the Thames. This is the only part not entirely destroyed. The whole was in flames, from the basement to the roof, before the first fire-engine arrived; the roof fell in at two o'clock, with every floor of the building. The fire burnt on two hours longer. There were eight engines, one a steam fire-engine; but not a drop of water could be got till four o'clock. A man had to be sent to Battersea, to the offices of the Vauxhall Water-works Company, before the water was turned on at high pressure so as to reach the level of Richmond-hill. There was a tank on the roof of the hotel, but it was empty. No fire-escape ladder or service of that kind is provided by the local authorities. It was proposed, in August last, to station a fire-escape in the churchyard; but the Vicar, the Rev. C. T. Procter, refused to allow it, though requested to do so by the Vestry, because he thought it would be "a desecration of holy ground by secular and profane uses!" It appears, however, that the old fire-buckets, employed thirty years ago for extinguishing fires, were actually kept in the church itself, as is still done in many other country parishes. This affair has caused much regret and distress in the neighbourhood. It was discussed at a special meeting of the Vestry on Friday week, when committees were appointed to devise means for having a supply of water and several fire-escapes ready in future. The property of the Star and Garter Hotel was insured in several offices. Mr. Lever, who perished in the fire, had been appointed manager but two or three weeks before. He was a son of the late Dr. Lever, obstetric physician to Guy's Hospital, and had been an officer in the 52nd Regiment. The remains of his body have not been found in the ruins of the hotel.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

A reduction in the Army to the extent of 10,000 combatants is spoken of.

A field day on the Prussian principle of two opposing forces was held on the 17th inst., near Plymouth.

According to a telegram received in London from Lisbon, five of the guns of her Majesty's ship *Hercules* have been disabled by shells bursting in them. No one is reported to be injured.

The new regulations with respect to the re-organisation and discipline of the Royal Military Academy, as recommended by a recent Commission, are being carried into effect, previous to the reassembling of the cadets, which will take place on Feb. 1.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney C. Dacres, the Senior Sea Lord, and Captain P. Beauchamp P. Seymour, left Whitehall on Wednesday morning, at an early hour, for Deal, where they inspected the establishments under their control.

The first of the new Indian service bronze field-guns was tried, on Thursday and Friday, last week, at Shoeburyness. The shooting was excellent, and the velocity of the projectiles with the service charges as high as 1378 ft. per second. The trajectory is so low that troops on foot in the line of fire would be certain to be hit anywhere within 500 yards of the battery.

During the past week, trial for the extreme range of the service muzzle-loading Woolwich 12-ton 9-in. rifled gun has been made at Shoeburyness. The gun was fired with battering charges of 43 lb. large-grained rifle-powder and 250-pounder shell, at an elevation of 33 deg. The highest range attained was 9900 yards.

The annual meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms—Admiral Sir Edward Belcher in the chair. Mr. Jeaffreson, the secretary, read the report, which referred to the heavy loss sustained by the society in the past year in the deaths of forty-two active and influential subscribers. The total income for the year had amounted to £2053, and the expenditure, including £1834 given in grants for relief, had been £2280. The invested stock was £37,556; the Northumberland Fund, £5671.

The whole of the infantry regiments at Aldershot camp assembled at an early hour, on Thursday week, for the purpose of going through a field-day. The troops were formed into three brigades. The second battalion 7th Fusiliers, Colonel Cooper; the second battalion 23rd Fusiliers, Major Millett; and the 42nd Highlanders, Major Macpherson formed the first brigade, under the command of Major-General Lysons, C.B. The second brigade was composed of the second battalion 13th Light Infantry, Colonel Maunsell; the fourth battalion 60th Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon; the 67th Regiment, Colonel Thomas, C.B.; and the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon commanded by Colonel Ellington, Rifle Brigade. The third brigade, under Colonel Dillon, C.B., included the second battalion 3rd Buffs, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearson; and the second battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker. As soon as the three brigades were formed up they proceeded to Elmoor Hill, where they were drawn up in line at 10.30 a.m. Major-General J. G. Carey, C.B., who is in temporary command, arrived on the ground shortly afterwards and inspected the regiments. After the inspection the brigades marched past and went through some field evolutions.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of volunteer engineers officers was held, on Wednesday, at the Tavistock Hotel, for the purpose of drawing up a statement and proposition in writing, to be submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War. The statement embodied the views expressed at a meeting of commanding officers held on the 13th inst., and was to the effect that the claims of the volunteer engineers for an increase of the capitation grant stand on exceptional grounds, inasmuch as the wear and tear of the uniforms are greater than in any other branch of the service, and that the rent of ground for field works, water for bridging, cost of brushwood, &c., are all in addition to that required by any other arm of the service.

Meetings of volunteers in different parts of the country are being held to oppose Mr. Cardwell's volunteer scheme. At a meeting of Scotch

volunteer officers at Edinburgh, yesterday week the new arrangements were discussed, and a committee was appointed to consider the points submitted by the War Office and to report to another meeting. On Saturday there was a large meeting of the commanding officers of the Staffordshire volunteer rifle corps, at which the Earl of Lichfield presided. There was a long discussion on the proposed changes given in the circular of the National Rifle Association, and resolutions were passed strongly opposing the whole of the alterations. At the annual meeting of the County of Lancaster Rifle Association, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted asking for an increase of the capitation grant "without imposing any more onerous conditions upon them than those which exist."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Symptoms of returning animation have been observable in the Stock Exchange Markets during the week. Large speculative transactions have been entered into in both English and Foreign Securities, and prices have fluctuated freely. Consols, however, owing to the increasing dearth of money and to the announcement that no purchases on account of the Sinking Fund will be made during the current quarter, have been flat, at a fractional reduction. For delivery the quotation has been 92½ to 92½, and for the February account 92½ to 92½. Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ to 92½. Exchequer Bills, March, par to 5s. prem.; and June, par to 5s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 111½ to 112½; and India Bonds at 20s. to 25s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have commanded a fair amount of attention, and the quotations have ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 103½ to 104½; Ditto Five per Cents, 93½ to 104½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 100½ to 101½; New Zealand, 1891, 107 to 109; Ditto Consolidated, 95 to 96; Queensland, 1882-5, 108 to 109; and Victoria, 1891, 112½ to 113½.

A rather extensive business has been passing in English Railway Stocks, and the movements in prices have been rather important, although the closing prices of the week do not show any material change. The activity was principally apparent during the earlier part of the week, when prices showed a general improvement. Subsequently, however, with a preponderance of sales induced by realisations, the quotations returned to about their former level. Metropolitan Stock, at one time, touched 78; but it has since recovered fully 1 per cent, being now quoted at 79 to 79½; Caledonia, 76½ to 76½; Great Eastern, 37½ to 37½; Great Northern, 111 to 112; Ditto, A, 112 to 112½; Great Western, 61½ to 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 127½ to 128½; London and Brighton, 45½ to 45½; London and North Western, 123½ to 124½; London and South Western, 92 to 94; London, Chatham, and Dover, 14½ to 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 52 to 52½; Midland, 122½ to 122½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 126 to 127; Ditto, Leeds, 83½ to 84½; Ditto, York, 123½ to 124½; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105½ to 106½; East Indian, 103½ to 110½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14½ to 15½; Great Indian Peninsula, 107½ to 108½; Great Southern of India, 104½ to 105½; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 16½; Oude and Rohilkund, 104½ to 105½; and Sainde, 104½ to 105½.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 13½ to 13½; Recife and San Francisco, 15½ to 16½; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20 to 20½.

In the market for Foreign Bonds the transactions have been to a fair extent. Spanish have been favourably affected by the announcement that the Government will derive sufficient revenue from the quicksilver mines to pay the interest during the next two years. Egyptian, Italian, and Turkish have been quiet. Argentine, 1893, 86½ to 87½ ex div.; Brazilian, 1865, 88 to 89; Chilean, 1867, 97 to 98 ex div.; Danubian, 1867, 93 to 95 ex div.; Egyptian, 1868, 76½ to 78½; Ditto, Government Railway Debentures, 97 to 98 ex div.; Mexican, 15½ to 15½; Peruvian, 1865, 77½ to 78½ ex div.; Portuguese, 1867, 33½ to 33½ ex div.; Ditto, 1869, 33 to 33½ ex div.; Russian, 1892, 83 to 87; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 91 to 92; Spanish, 1867, 27½ to 27½; Turkish, 1865, Six per Cents, 66 to 67 ex div.; Ditto Five per Cents, 43½ to 43½; and Italian, 1861, 51½ to 51½ ex div.

American Securities have been in moderate request, and the quotations have been fairly maintained. The 5-20, 1862, Bonds have been done at 86½ to 87; Ditto, 1865, 86½ to 86½; 10-40, 84½ to 85; Atlantic Bonds, 25½ to 26½; Erie Shares, 18 to 18½; and Illinois Central Shares, 103½ to 104½ ex div.

In Bank Shares the business doing has been moderate, and prices have been well supported:—Agra, A, 12 to 12½; Alliance, 13 to 14; Anglo-Egyptian, 21½ to 23; Imperial Ottoman, 2½ to 3 prem.; London and County, 50 to 51; London Joint-Stock, 33½ to 34½; London and Westminster, 60 to 61; and Union of London, 36½ to 37½.

In the market for Telegraph Shares a large speculative business has been concluded, and prices have fluctuated freely. Anglo-American, 19½ to 20½; Atlantic, 15 to 18; British Indian Extension, 13 to 14 prem.; British Indian Submarine, 14½ to 14½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 3½ to 3½ prem.; Great Northern, 11½ to 11½; Mediterranean Extension, 8½ to 9½; French Cable Shares, 19 to 18½; and West India and Panama, 4 dis. to 4 prem.

Miscellaneous Securities have commanded a fair amount of attention, and the quotations have ruled firm. Credit Foncier of England, 2½ to 3½; General Credit and Discount, 4 dis. to par; General Steam Navigation, 29 to 30; Hudson's Bay, 11½ to 12½; Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, 45½ to 45½; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 35 to 35½.

Owing to a great measure to large speculative transactions, to the actual and contemplated introduction of fresh undertakings, and to the probability of the almost immediate appearance of the new Russian loan, capital has been less freely offered during the week. The demand, although not active, has been at the same time decidedly firmer, and three-months' paper has been negotiated in the general market at 2½ to 3 per cent.

On the Continent money has been in healthy request, and the quotations have ruled firm. As regards the Continental exchanges the rates have been slightly more favourable, owing to a decrease in the inquiry for bills. The New York exchange on London has risen to 109.

The bullion arrivals have been on a full average scale; but they have barely sufficed to satisfy the export inquiry, notwithstanding that it has slightly diminished.

The Silver market has been firm. Bars have sold at 60½d., and Mexican dollars at 59½d. per oz.

Biddings for £387,500 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been— to Calcutta, £374,150; and to Madras, £13,350. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 2 per cent, and above that price in full. These results show a slight falling off in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

The prospectus has appeared of the Panama and South Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited), with a capital of £320,000, in shares of £10 each.

The National Discount Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 16½ per cent, out of an available balance of £68,089, which will absorb £55,925, and leave a balance of £2264 to be carried forward.

The directors of the Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company (Limited) recommend a dividend of £4 10s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The directors of the Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank recommend a dividend of 15s. per share.

The report of Parr's Banking Company (Limited), to be presented on the 27th inst., shows an available total of £16,978. A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum is recommended, the payment of which will absorb £4000, and the reserve fund will be increased to £26,000 by the addition of £2000, leaving a balance of £26,000.

The National Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

At a meeting of the United Discount Corporation (Limited) it was shown that there was an available balance of £6877. A dividend of 3s. 7d. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, was declared, the payment of which will absorb £4163 and leave £2514 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the City Bank, out of an available balance of £46,030, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum was declared; £5000 was added to the reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £90,000, leaving a balance of £398.

A meeting has been held of the London and Westminster Bank. The amount available for distribution was £177,503. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and a bonus of 5½ per cent were announced, and a balance of £7503 was carried forward.

The report of the Midland Banking Company, to be presented at Leeds on the 28th inst., shows an available total of £9205. The usual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is recommended, which will absorb £4775, and leave, after an appropriation of £2000 to the reduction of "purchase of business account," £2430 to be carried forward.

The directors of the North-Western Bank have announced a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, carrying forward £20,000 to reserve fund.

A meeting has been held of the English and Foreign Credit Company, and a dividend of 5s. per share has been declared.

At a meeting of the Imperial Bank a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared.

At a meeting of the Alliance Bank it was shown that there was an available total of £18,183. A dividend of 7s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, was announced.

The directors of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 2s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The directors of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited), out of an available total of £165,930, recommend a dividend of 2s. per share, with a bonus of 4s.—making 20 per cent for the year. A payment to capital of £2 per share is recommended—making the capital £200,000, and leaving the reserve at £43,000.

The report of the Port Philip and Colonial Gold Company (Limited), to be presented on the 20th inst., shows an available total of £7396; and recommends a distribution of 1s. 6d. per share, making, with previous payments, 12½ per cent for the year.

A meeting has been held at the National Bank of Liverpool, and a dividend at the rate of £6 19s. 4d. per cent per annum has been declared.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Bank a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was declared.

At a meeting of the London Joint-Stock Bank it was shown that the bank has made a net profit of £93,881 5s. 7d., including £5701 15s. 1d. brought forward from June 30. Of this amount the directors have appropriated the sum of £93,000 for the payment of the usual dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum, with a bonus of 4s. 6d. per share; together, £1 3s. 3d. per share, equivalent to 15½ per cent per annum; and have carried the remaining balance of £881 5s. 7d. to the credit of the guarantee fund, which, with the accrued interest of £6216 3s. for the half year, now stands at £421,507 2s. 1d.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of ...	£163,231
An increase of public deposits of ...	1,001,128
A decrease of other deposits of ...	257,463
An increase of other securities of ...	523,672
An increase of bullion of ...	172,113
An increase of rest of ...	18,351
An increase of reserve of ...	344,753

The circulation, including post bills, is now £25,928,697; public deposits amount to £7,313,334; and private deposits to £16,084,776. The securities held represent £33,293,852; and the stock of bullion is £19,364,603. The rest figures for £3,333,551.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was only a small supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, the quality of which was inferior. Trade ruled very dull for all descriptions, and sales could only be effected at a decline of 1s. per quarter. In foreign wheat a few retail transactions took place, at a similar reduction in values. Barley was without change in price; but oats, beans, and peas were 1s. per quarter lower to sell. Maize changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms. Flour was dull and drooping.

Wednesday.—There was no feature of interest in the grain trade to-day. Millers operated very cautiously in wheat, and Monday's currencies were with difficulty supported. Spring corn of all kinds ruled dull and depressed in value, beans and peas being particularly inactive. Flour was altogether neglected.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 430; barley, 170; beans, 180; peas, 40; malt, 2050 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 7530; barley, 4460; oats, 21,900; beans, 520; peas, 270 qrs.; flour, 1560 sacks and 6300 barrels.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 38s. to 45s.; white ditto, 40s. to 49s.; barley, 26s. to 42s.; malt, 43s. to 70s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 17s. to 25s.; beans, 34s. to 41s.; peas, 33s. to 40s. per qr.; flour, 23s. to 43s. per sack.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 40,626 qrs. sold at an average price of 44s. 1d.; barley, 56,550 qrs., at 33s. 4d.; oats, 3862 qrs., at 21s. 4d. per qr.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7d. 1d.; and of household ditto from 6½d. to 6½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The transactions in the seed market have been extremely limited, and prices of all English descriptions are quite nominal. Linseed and rapeseed have sold on former terms.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 65s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 74s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £9 10s. to £10 10s. per ton.

Tea.—The auctions of Indian teas have been well attended, and prices have been fully maintained.

Sugar.—The market has been depressed for both raw and refined goods, and the quotations have tended downwards. Stock, 75,970 tons against 75,851 tons in 1869.

Coffee.—Notwithstanding the supplies brought forward have been large, they have moved off freely, at full currencies. Stock, 23,277 tons, against 18,760 tons in 1869.

Rice.—The transactions in rice have been few and unimportant, but values have continued without further change.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter on sale have been liberal, and prices tended downwards. Irish qualities have been neglected. Friesland is quoted at 130s. to 134s.; Holstein and Kiel, 95s. to 140s.; Leno, 90s. to 95s.; Jersey, 100s. to 120s. per cwt. Cheese has been in steady request, at firm prices. Bacon has been pressed for sale, and a considerable reduction has taken place in values.

Hamburg cure has declined to 67s. to 69s. for sizeable and light weights. Irish hams have given way 5s., but small sizes are scarce. Lard and pork have been neglected.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands to a small extent, on former terms. Stock, 22,435 puns., against 25,163 puns. in 1869. Brandy is without change.

Hay and Straw.—There have been large supplies on sale, and prices have tended downwards:—Prime meadow hay, 80s. to 87s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 69s. to 70s.; Rowena, 50s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 29s. to 34s. per load.

Hops.—The market has ruled very inactive, but fine qualities have ruled scarce, and have commanded late rates.

Wool.—The inquiry for wool has been limited; nevertheless the quotations have been supported for both English and Colonial produce.

Fatstock.—The arrivals have been very heavy, and trade has ruled dull at declining rates.

Oils.—Linsed on the spot is quoted at £30 to £30 10s.; English brown rape, £39 10s.; refined, £42; foreign, £43 to £43 10s. Olive and coconut are without change.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 46s. 6d. for Y.C., on the spot, and 46s. 6d. to 46s. 9d. for last four months.

Cheese.—Newcastle, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; Sunderland, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.; Liverpool and West Maitlepool, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Owing to the cool weather, rather more firmness has been noticed in the cattle trade, but the business doing has not been extensive. There has been about an average supply of beasts on sale. Prime qualities have been in fair request, at Monday's quotations. Very little animation, however, has been observable in the inquiry for other breeds. The top price has been 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The supply of sheep has been moderate. Sales have progressed slowly, but prime breeds have been steady in value. The top quotation has been 5s. 3d. per 8 lb. Calves have experienced a quiet demand, and pigs have been dull.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 802; sheep, 4645; calves, 168; pigs, 35. Foreign: Beasts, 364; sheep, 1590; calves, 30.

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GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS.

The death of General Sir De Lacy Evans, at the age of eighty-two, was announced last week. We now give a Portrait of the gallant veteran, who was equally well known as a soldier and popular member of Parliament. He was born at Moig, Ireland, in the year 1787. He received his early education at the Woolwich Academy. He obtained a commission in the Army in 1806 or 1807. In the latter year he proceeded to India, for three years taking part in the operations against Ameer Khan and the Pindarees. He was also at the capture of the Mauritius. In 1810 he joined the army under Wellington in the Peninsula. He accompanied the army in its retreat from Burgos, and took part in nearly all the principal battles in Spain and Portugal. When Wellington was about to enter France, De Lacy Evans was sent forward by Sir George Murray to survey the passes of the Pyrenees. This work he executed with such ability as to obtain Staff employ. After the advance into France, he was present at the Battle of Toulouse, where he had a horse shot under him. He gained distinction by volunteering for storming parties and all enterprises where honour was to be gained by deeds of personal bravery. He received in rapid succession his company, his majority, and his lieutenant-colonelcy for services rendered against the enemy.

Having quitted the army of Wellington, he was in 1814 ordered on active service to North America, to take part in the war against the United States. At the battle of Bladensburg he had his horse shot under him; at Washington, with a very small force of infantry, he forced the Congress House, and he took part in the attack on Baltimore and in the assault on New Orleans. Returning to Europe in the spring of 1815, he was in time to join the army in Flanders under Wellington, and was engaged at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, where he had two horses shot under him. He advanced with the army to Paris, and remained on the Staff of the Duke of Wellington during the occupation.

With the peace which followed, De Lacy Evans began to devote his active mind to politics. He entered the House of Commons in 1831 as member for Rye, and represented that borough in one short Parliament. In December,

1832, he was unsuccessful there and also as a candidate for Westminster, though a few months later he was returned by the latter constituency, when Sir John Cam Hobhouse sought re-election at its hands on taking office in Lord Grey's Administration.

In 1835 the Queen Regent of Spain, through her Minister at the Court of St. James's, solicited leave from the British Government to raise an auxiliary force in this country, in order to support her cause and that of her daughter Isabella against her Absolutist rival, Don Carlos. Her request was granted; a force of 10,000 men was raised and sent to Spain, under the name of the "British Legion." The command of this force was accepted by Colonel Evans. For two years he carried on the contest in Spain, and on returning home, in 1837, was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was re-elected for the city of Westminster in 1835 and 1837; but was doomed to lose his seat at the general election of 1841, when Admiral Rous headed him at the poll. At the next dissolution he regained his place, and continued to represent that constituency down to 1865, when he retired from political life.

In 1846 Sir De Lacy Evans attained the rank of Major-General, and on the breaking out of the Russian War, in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the Second Division of the Eastern Army with the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the battle of the Alma his bravery was conspicuous. He distinguished himself in repulsing the attack of the Russians on our lines before Sebastopol on Oct. 26, and was mentioned by Lord Raglan in the highest terms in his despatches. He again showed his worth as a man and as a General at the battle of Inkerman (Nov. 5). When on that morning the Russians attacked the position occupied by the second division, General Evans was so worn out by illness and fatigue that he had gone on board a vessel at Balaklava, leaving General Pennefather to command the division. On hearing that fighting was going on, however, the General rose from his sick-bed and joined his troops, not to take the honour of the day from Pennefather, but to aid him with his counsel. His conduct on this occasion was highly praised by the Commander-in-Chief and



THE LATE GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS.



FUNERAL OF VICTOR NOIR: SCENE OUTSIDE THE PALACE OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

in the despatch in which the Minister of War conveyed her Majesty's thanks to the army of the East. In the following February, on his return to England, invalided, General Evans received in person, in his place in St. Stephen's, the thanks of the House of Commons "for his distinguished services in the Crimea," the vote being conveyed to him in a speech from the Speaker. In the same year he was promoted to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, and, in 1856, a grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Ernest Edwards, of Baker-street.

THE HOMICIDE AT PARIS.

The disastrous and scandalous affair of the killing of M. Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III., was mentioned in our last publication. It has continued, with the funeral of Victor Noir, the arrangements for trying the Prince by a special tribunal for manslaughter, and the prosecution of M. Henri Rochefort for libel, to form the sole topic of discussion in Parisian Society. This act of homicide, whether more or less culpable, was committed on Monday week, about one o'clock in the afternoon, at the private house of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, No. 59, Rue d'Auteuil, in the suburban village of Auteuil near the Bois de Boulogne. A view of the outside of the house and one of the saloon or drawing-room, on the first floor, are presented among our Illustrations. This room is entered, after ascending the stairs, through a sort of ante-chamber, which is fitted up as a *salle d'armes* or fencing-gallery. It contains a rather curious collection of swords, daggers, pistols, rifles, and ancient or foreign weapons, in which the Prince is a connoisseur.

The Prince has lived apart from the rest of the Bonapartes and has never been received or noticed at the Imperial Court, but the Emperor has allowed him a pension. He is the third son, by a second marriage, of Lucien Bonaparte, the Republican elder brother of Napoleon I. He was born at Rome, in September, 1816; and in early manhood led a wandering life, in South America, in Italy, and in Greece, taking part in more than one armed insurrection, and undergoing an imprisonment in Fort St. Angelo for a conspiracy against the Papal Government. He is said to have killed a Roman police officer who attempted to seize him, and to have also shot dead a customs officer, on the coast of Albania, who had boarded the vessel in which he was. He came to Paris, after the Revolution of 1848, relying upon his known hereditary zeal for Republican principles, and was elected by the people of Corsica to the National Assembly. He opposed the reactionary policy and the usurpation of the government by his cousin, Louis Napoleon; and, after the Coup-d'Etat of December, 1851, retired into private life. His leisure was divided between hunting and shooting, in Corsica, and some literary work, including the translation of Niccolini's Italian tragedies into French verse. He has had several children by a Belgian woman of humble birth, whom he has lately made his wife. He has been accustomed to write, in his own name, in the *Avenir de la Corse*, and has been engaged, within the last two or three weeks, in a fierce controversy with the *Marseillaise* of Paris, conducted by M. Henri Rochefort, and with a Corsican journal named *La Revanche*, belonging to M. Paschal Grousset, also of the Ultra-Democratic party. The insults and calumnies with which they had assailed the whole family of the Bonapartes seem to have provoked him to violent expressions of rage and scorn.

It was in consequence of articles published by the Prince in the journal in Corsica that a determination was come to in the office of the *Marseillaise* to send three challenges to the writer—the first by M. Rochefort, whose seconds were MM. Arnould and Millière; the second by M. Ernest Lavigne, to be presented by MM. Flourens and Baziore; and the third by M. Paschal Grousset, whose friends were MM. Victor Noir and Ulric de Fonvielle. Each of those pairs of seconds were to wait on Prince Pierre Bonaparte the same day; but those of M. Paschal Grousset arrived first, and it was then that the unfortunate occurrence took place. There are two contradictory narratives—that of M. Ulric de Fonvielle, and that of the Prince himself.

The statement of M. de Fonvielle is that he and M. Victor Noir were sent by M. Paschal Grousset to demand satisfaction for the insulting articles by the Prince in the *Avenir de la Corse*. They were shown into the saloon, where the Prince came to them. The rest is thus described by M. de Fonvielle:—"Monsieur, we come to deliver a letter from M. Paschal Grousset." "Then you don't come from M. Rochefort, and you are not his creatures (*manœuvres*)?" "Monsieur, we come on another business, and we beg you to read this letter." I handed him the letter, and he went to a window to read it. Having read it, he crumpled up the paper, and then, coming back to us, said, "I have called out M. Rochefort because he is the *porte-drapeau* (flag-officer) of the *crapule* [*crapule* is one of the strongest Billingsgate expressions in the French language, and signifies gross, coarse, villainous, hoggish people]. As to M. Grousset, I have nothing to say to him. Are you all one (*solidaires*) with these *charognes*?" [*Charogne* is another choice Billingsgate expression, meaning a nasty stinking carcass.] "Monsieur," I answered, "we come to you, loyally and courteously, to fulfil the mission intrusted to us by our friend." "Are you *solidaires* with these wretches?" Victor Noir answered, "We are *solidaires* with our friends." Then, suddenly advancing a step, and without any provocation on our part, Prince Bonaparte struck M. Victor Noir on the face with his left hand, and, at the same time drawing a six-barrelled revolver which he had concealed in his pocket, he fired point-blank upon M. Noir. Noir started, pressed both hands against his breast, and rushed out of the door by which we had entered. The cowardly assassin then fell upon me, and fired point-blank upon me. I then seized a pistol which I had in my pocket, and, while I was about taking it out of its case, the scoundrel rushed upon me; but when he saw I was armed, he drew back, got into the doorway, and pointed his revolver at me. Seeing then in what a trap we had fallen, and fearing that if I fired it would be sure to be said that we were the aggressors, I opened a door behind me, and ran out, crying "Murder!" A second shot was fired after me, and made a hole in my paletot. In the street I found Noir, who had had strength enough to get down stairs, but was dying. (The poor young man died in a few minutes, in a druggist's shop, having been shot through the lungs. He was scarcely twenty-two years of age, and was to have been married in a few days. His real name was Salmon, or Salomon, being a Jew. He had been brought up as a linendraper's shopman, but had lately shown much literary talent, and had become a writer for the newspapers.)

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's statement, on the other hand, is this:—"They came into the room with a threatening air. They both had their hands in their pockets. After having read M. Grousset's letter, I said, 'With M. Rochefort, willingly; but with one of his valets, never.' 'Read the letter,' said the bigger of the two (Victor Noir), in a tone . . . I replied, 'I have read it all. Are you bound by it?' I had my right hand in my trousers pocket, with my finger on my small five-barrelled revolver. My left arm was half raised in an attitude of defence, when the big one struck me a heavy blow in the face. Thereupon the little one (M. Ulric de Fonvielle) drew from his pocket a six-barrelled pistol. I bounded back, and fired on the one who had struck me. The other crouched down behind an arm-chair and tried to fire, but he could not cock his pistol. I approached towards him and fired, but I do not think he was touched. He then escaped, and got to the door. I might have fired again, but, as he had not struck me, I let him go, although he still held his pistol in his hand. The door still remained open. He stopped in the adjoining chamber, turned round, and presented his pistol at me. I then fired again, and he disappeared."

In reply to this statement, M. de Fonvielle denies that either he or Victor Noir insulted, threatened, or struck the Prince. For himself, he did not draw out his revolver until the Prince rushed against him. M. de Fonvielle had a sword-cane as well as a revolver, but Victor Noir was quite unarmed.

As soon as this shocking affair was known in Paris M. Emile Ollivier, the leading member of the new Liberal Cabinet, in his office as Minister of Justice, ordered the arrest of Prince Pierre Bonaparte,

who immediately surrendered. He was conveyed to the prison of the Conciergerie, but has been accommodated with private rooms. The Emperor, who was shooting that day at Rambouillet, was met on his return by M. Ollivier and informed of what had happened. He signed a decree convening the High Court of Justice appointed by the Imperial Constitution for the trial of any member of the Emperor's family accused of a criminal offence. This court will consist of several Judges of the Court of Cassation selected by the Emperor, and a number of members of the Councils-Generals of the departments, to form the jury. The indictment is to be for manslaughter. The *Marseillaise* of next day and Wednesday contained most violent articles, denouncing vengeance against all the Bonapartes as a set of murderers and assassins. It was therefore seized, and a prosecution is commenced, with the special authorisation of the Corps Législatif, against M. de Rochefort, who is one of the Parliamentary representatives of Paris.

The funeral of Victor Noir took place on the Wednesday afternoon, in the cemetery at Neuilly; and it had been feared that some breach of the peace, leading to a sanguinary conflict, would have attended the proposed demonstration. The father and brother of the deceased, Messrs. Salmon, refused, however, to let this mournful ceremony be converted into an exhibition of political spite, or an exciting appeal to the feelings of the populace. M. de Rochefort set forth towards the cemetery, but stopped half way. There was a vast concourse of people along the road, and in front of the house in the Passage Massena, at Neuilly, where the deceased had lived, and from which his coffin was to be carried to the cemetery. They unharnessed the horses from the hearse, and six men drew it to the place of interment; but no speeches were made, and there was no disorder. The crowd of people from Paris, in returning, met M. de Rochefort in a cab; he turned back with them, intending apparently to lead them through the Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde to the palace of the Corps Législatif. But he found the road through the Champs Elysées stopped by a regiment of mounted Chasseurs and a detachment of the Guides, while the Place de la Concorde was occupied by the National Guards; and in front of the Corps Législatif was a guard of soldiers, besides the force of sergents-de-ville. One of our Illustrations shows the scene here, between four and five o'clock, when the Minister of War, General Lebeuf, and the Minister of the Interior, rode out, with an escort of Lancers, to see that the bridge was kept clear. Another Engraving represents the scene in the Champs Elysées, on the western side of the Place de la Concorde, where the National Guard were heartily cheered by the assembled citizens for their appearance in the cause of peace and good order.

THE QUEEN'S (WESTMINSTER) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The distribution of shooting-prizes to this corps took place, on Saturday evening, in Westminster Hall. The Marquis of Westminster was unable to be present, and Major Bushby invited the Hon. Mary Thesiger, who was there with Lord and Lady Chelmsford, and others of her family, to present the prizes to the



CHAMPION BADGE OF THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER VOLUNTEERS.

successful competitors. The champion's gold badge was received by Sergeant Hunt, of the thirteenth company, for a score of 633, the four next in order scoring as follows:—Private Black, 619; Sergeant Anderson, 589; Private Dyke, 587; and Corporal Leete, 586. A silver challenge cup, value £50, given by the Marquis of Westminster, was won by No. 3 company, with a figure of merit of 119.31 marks. The prizes next in importance were—the Burgesses of Westminster challenge cup, value 50 gs., with five badges, value £10.10s., added by the regiment, competed for by five men from each company; won (fifth time) by No. 8 company; average, 51.20. Winners of badges, Sergeant Anderson, Privates Dyke, Parkinson, Tinto, Love. The Lambert challenge cup, value £30, won by the second battalion; average, 28.75. Private W. R. Hunt, No. 13 company, made the highest score, and won the goblet, value £2.10s. The Bath cup, value £10, won by the second battalion; averages, 49.14. The shooting for 1869 of the regiment gives a figure of merit of 136.16, and 204 marksmen; against 127.37, and 167 marksmen last year. Then followed a long and valuable list of regimental and company prizes, occupying an hour and a half in the distribution.

The champion badge is the great prize of the year for this corps. The rules for the competition for the championship applied the severest test, as to the merits of the competitors, ever yet tried in any corps, extending the trial over the whole year, and embracing a total of 230 shots fired at different ranges. There was first a series of eight competitions over the 200, 500, and 600 yards ranges, with five shots at each range, fired at Wormholt-scrubbs, in the early part of the year. To this were added the scores made at Wimbledon for the St. George's challenge vase, and for the first stage of the Queen's prize (amounting to twenty shots more); then the scores made at the regimental prize-meeting, at Wormholt-scrubbs (thirty shots more); then the scores in the third and second classes fired at Wormholt-scrubbs (forty shots more); and, finally, the score made in the first class, fired at Willesden (twenty shots more), the result of which competition has been stated. Sergeant E. H. Hunt, the winner, is a member of the thirteenth company (so celebrated as a shooting company), and has been in the regiment upwards of ten years. He has always ranked as one of its very best shots. The competition for the badge and title of "Champion of the Regiment" was first instituted in the year 1868, but the test was only a match of forty-five shots. Sergeant Hunt was then the winner. In 1869 it was determined by the shooting-committee to apply the severest test possible, and he has again attained the proud distinction.

The badge, which more resembles the jewel of one of the knightly orders than a shooting-token, was made by Messrs. Phillips Brothers, of Cockspur-street, who gained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is of gold, in the form of a plain garter, with raised letters; in its centre is an enamelled field of azure, with the arms of the corps and date in relief upon it.

BLOWING UP OF A WRECK IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

One of our Illustrations refers to the operations which were lately carried out by a party of the Royal Engineers in the sea near the port of Cardiff. The Golden Pleece was an iron steamer of 1450 tons, 290 ft. long, and laden with 2200 tons of coal. She foundered off Sully Island, in the Bristol Channel, about six miles from Cardiff, where she had taken in her cargo of coals, early in September of the past year. Being found to be a great obstruction to the navigation, application was made by the Trinity Board to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham for assistance in removing her, and a party was accordingly dispatched with materials and apparatus for blowing her up on Dec. 2. Owing to the very exposed position of the wreck and the violence of the

gales in the early part of the month, the operations were delayed for some time; but the setting in of fine weather has since admitted of some progress being made in the work. The charges consist each of 100 lbs. of compressed gun-cotton, contained in a wrought-iron case, and fired by means of electricity. The sketch by Lieutenant C. E. Turner, R.E., which we have engraved, shows the explosion of one of these charges. In the distance are Sully Island and the mainland; near the front are the two boats from which the operations are conducted. In the larger boat is the drum of electric wire cable, with the frictional electrical machine, by which the charges are fired. We are obliged to Lieutenant Herbert Jekyll, R.E., as well as to Lieutenant Turner, for this communication.

SCENE FROM "THE YELLOW DWARF," COVENT GARDEN.

We have already given a portion of the action that accompanies the great scene, by Mr. W. Telbin, of "the Steel Castle," in Mr. Byron's pantomime at Covent Garden; but the scene itself is of such exceptional grandeur that, for the sake of a more elaborate illustration of Mr. Telbin's merits in the pictorial department of it, we again bring it into distinct notice. Its beauty will repay examination as a work of art; and the reader who has not seen the pantomime may imagine its brilliancy on the stage. The action which it represents succeeds the fight between Twitterino and the Watch-dog, which we have already presented; and our present Engraving portrays the combat between the Amazonian furies and an army of Cupids, under the direction of the little god himself, in which he is ultimately triumphant, which for grouping and theatrical accessories is as complete as it can be made. The pantomime throughout is excellent in regard to scenery; but this one special scene is of such remarkable merit and rare magnificence that it deserves to be distinguished among the achievements of the season.

"ULYSSES AND THE NURSE."

The prize gold medal and £50 scholarship, awarded by the Royal Academy for the "best historical painting" in the biennial competition of the students, has seldom been won by a work so meritorious as that which proved successful in December last, and which we have engraved. The result of this last competition presents many other points of more than ordinary interest. The winner of the gold medal also carried off the silver medal for the best drawing from the life; besides this, he was a very worthy exhibitor in the last Royal Academy Exhibition. Yet he is still very young. Then it will interest theorists for or against the hereditary transmission of talent and genius to know that the young painter of this prize picture is the son of Mr. Frederick Goodall, the eminent Academician. But in the case of this artistic family, not only have special natural gifts been transmitted from father to son, they have reappeared in the third generation, and, we believe, in every member of the family. There is Mr. Edward Goodall, the patriarch of the house, unquestionably the most exquisite engraver of Turner we have had; there are his three sons, Messrs. F. Goodall, R.A., and Edward A. Goodall and Walter Goodall, the distinguished members of the old Water-Colour Society; and now there are Mr. F. Trevelyan Goodall and Mr. Howard Goodall, the last, although quite a youth, a winner of a silver medal for the second-best drawing from the antique in the competition from which his brother carried off the first prize. The subject nominated by the Academy as the theme of the historical painting for the last competition was, as we see, drawn from Homer's "Odyssey"—i.e., the return of Ulysses to his native Ithaca, and his recognition by the old nurse, Euryclea, his foster-mother. Readers of Homer will not require to be told how dramatic is this situation, and our Engraving will convey some idea of how faithfully the poet's description has been realised by the young painter. Ulysses, after his twenty years' wandering, had at last landed at Ithaca—assuming the disguise of a beggar in order to take revenge on the insolent suitors, and thus deceiving his faithful Penelope, he had given her a fictitious account of his adventures, assuring her that he had formerly entertained her husband in Crete, describing his person and dress, and affirming that his return was certain within a month. Full of gratitude and admiration of the wisdom and gentle manners of the poor guest, Penelope had ordered him a bath, with Euryclea as attendant. During the performance of this hospitable rite the already-aroused suspicions of the old nurse are suddenly changed into certainty at sight of the scar left on Ulysses' leg from a wound received as a youth in a boar-hunt on Mount Parnassus, and which he vainly sought to conceal by turning from the light of the blazing fire. The stern enjoiner of Ulysses on his foster-mother to preserve the secret she had surprised lest she should discover him to Penelope and mar his plot of vengeance brings us to the moment selected for representation. We need not insist upon the natural and dramatic manner in which the situation is realised in the gestures and expressions of the figures. Composition, drawing, light and shade and colour, are all most creditable. The accessories, too, are thoroughly well considered—the massive early Greek architecture, the forms and ornaments, and the wall-painting of the Parnassus boar-hunt. The picture is now the property of Mr. A. Sparrow, of Penn, Wolverhampton.

The *Journal de Toulouse* reports that a shock of earthquake—not violent, but very perceptible—was felt in that city last Saturday morning.

The Chancellor of the North-German Confederation, in the absence of Herr Delbrück, has presented to the Federal Council the report of the Scientific Commission on the best means of observing the transit of Venus over the disc of the sun in 1874. The very detailed report proposes to send two expeditions to different points of the northern, and two others to different localities of the southern, hemisphere, for the purpose of taking heliometrical measurements of the distances between the central points of Venus and the sun during the transit, more especially at the time of the principal phase.

Several appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George are gazetted. Lord Lytton, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a Knight Grand Cross; Mr. John Rose, late Finance Minister for the Dominion of Canada, and Mr. T. W. C. Murdoch, a Commissioner for Colonial Land and Emigration, are Knights Commanders; and the following gentlemen have been appointed Companions of the order:—Mr. John O'Shanassy, late Chief Secretary to the Government of the colony of Victoria; Mr. Charles Sladen, member of the Executive Council of the colony of Victoria; Mr. Henry Ayers, late Chief Secretary to the Government of the colony of South Australia; Mr. John Hart, late Chief Secretary to the Government of the colony of South Australia; and Mr. George Stoddart Whitmore, Colonel of the local forces in the colony of New Zealand and member of the Legislative Council of that colony.

A Treasury minute has been issued on the "Edmunds scandal." It will be remembered that the arbitrators in the case found Mr. Edmunds indebted to the public in the sum of £8544 odd, but that they recommended that he should be relieved of a charge of about £1400 in respect of one item called the parchment account. "My Lords" agree to this abatement, but with respect to the balance they direct that "the necessary steps be now taken for its recovery." They animadvert strongly upon the course taken by Mr. Edmunds in seeking to "vilify and misrepresent the motives and conduct" of Mr. Greenwood, the Treasury solicitor; and declare that "all such imputations are utterly groundless and unwarrantable." One of the pleas put forward by Mr. Edmunds was that he was miserably paid for the work he had to do; but "My Lords desire it to be understood that any public servant having charge of public money, and applying any portion of such money to his own purposes under any pretext whatever, or making public money in any way available as a means of profit to himself individually, or making the opportunities which a public office may afford a source of profit to himself, is, in the judgment of their Lordships, guilty of malversation, and ought to be punished by instant dismissal." This minute is initialed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Stansfeld, and the late Permanent Secretary, Mr. Hamilton.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Professor Huxley has delivered a remarkable lecture (not that such a thing is a novelty from him) upon an ethnological question, into which I have no space to enter; but I desire to state his deduction. It bears upon the one topic of the day—what is to be done with the Irishmen. Not this, certainly, says the Professor. To talk of the "Celt" as a charming person, full of wit and vivacity and kindness, but, unfortunately, thoughtless, impetuous, and unstable, and having standards of right and wrong so different from those of the "Anglo-Saxon" (an absurd name, as we are beginning to see), that it would be absurd, if not cruel, to treat him in the same way. Nor this, as certainly. To talk of him as if he were a kind of savage, out of whom no good ever has come or ever will come, and whose proper fate is to be kept as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for his Anglo-Saxon master. Professor Huxley boldly declares, and I commend the elaborate reasoning—clear enough, too—by which he arrives at his result to the attention of all, that the arguments about the difference between the Anglo-Saxons and the Celts are a mere sham and a delusion. He thinks that nearly all the faults of the Irishman are the product of years on years of vicious and tyrannical government, and that the men of Devonshire (what says the excellent Lord Mayor?) would have been just as bad had they been treated as badly. Having bound myself over to keep the peace as regards politics, in this column, I content myself with stating Professor Huxley's view. I wonder whether it will be of any use to the Dundalk Harbour Board? That body must really set up some plea in justification of the way in which they have been dealing with a question of Irish land "according to Irish ideas." Laudably desirous to improve the harbour

Convenient to sweet Dundalk,

they have spent £20,000 in the construction of an embankment. As soon as this is made it is claimed by Lord Roden, who warns off trespassers and puts on cattle. After great consideration, the Board of Trade has decided that the site did not belong to the Crown, but to the Earl, under a grant from James I. Unless the Board alleges that the example of English contempt for the distinction between *meum* and *tuum* has been contagious, or that centuries of oppression have so deadened the Irish intellect that it is not responsible for occasional mistakes, I do not know what the Board can say to Government, which never makes mistakes, except in the way of trifles like Abyssinian wars. "You see, my son, with how little wisdom"—but we have heard that once or twice before. I want to know what the Irish themselves will say to Professor Huxley for asserting that they are no better than the English.

I suppose that the old Star and Garter ought not to take name among the things that were without a word here; but, after much meditation, I fail to discover what can be said about it with advantage, and anything new is out of the question. It was a rather ugly old house, whence you had one of the loveliest views in England. In the house you could obtain a good dinner, if you took personal pains with the programme. Moreover, a large number of very nice and easily-pleased people (all nice people are that) had a faith that to dine at the Star and Garter was to do a thing so lofty and noble that to note details was "uncalled for"—a very severe word with a certain class. Nevertheless, I affirm that you did get a better dinner if you looked after it yourself; but then, this is the case in a good many places. A vast quantity of harmless enjoyment has been received in the old house. Matchmaking—I pause not to inquire whether I should have included this among the harmless—was much helped by those dinners and the evening lounge in the pretty garden. I dare say, too, that many a man who in his youth was a bidden guest, and regarded with some awe all the stately arrangements and the various viands, has, when prosperity has come to him with years, and he has in his turn summoned guests around him there, felt—not ungrateful, of course—but slightly melancholy, as Lord Lytton tells us of sculptured Hercules:

Stands, sad as worth with mortal fame, Alcmena's mournful son.

The "days of our youth were the days of our glory;" but in youth few of us could achieve the glory of giving a Star and Garter dinner. Grave men, too, have been eminently convivial in those back rooms, and comely matrons have been radiant there. Authors and publishers have celebrated treaties at those tables. I have seen poets at them. It is possible that "Christmas numbers" may have been none the worse for those dinners, and I know that fellow-journalists have been the better. But as one of them, with learning enough for a dozen and humour enough for twenty, wrote,

The Dodo is dead, so he cannot sing now,
But why should a cloud overshadow our brow?

There will be a new house, with plenty of much-wanted improvements, and a new series of festivities will set in. May the youths who have this Christmas assumed the *toga virilis*, may the maidens who have not yet come out, get as much fun in the resuscitated Star and Garter as we have had in the departed one! I think that amiable sentiment exhausts my platitudes.

Any effort in favour of the intellectual drama should be treated with more than candour—with kindness—at a time when the chances against that form of recreation being successful are so heavy. I am not inclined to preach a priggish sermon against what is called the popular sort of entertainment. It has, in sundry cases, dropped down to what is to me detestable heaviness, and I would as soon hear a lecture on an orrery, with the old smothered hurdy-grurdy that used to do duty for the music of the spheres, at the Adelphi, at Easter time. Mere vulgarity (I mean in art), or mere idiocy, ought to be stamped out; but for the rest, if folk can be interested or can laugh, I do not see why they should not. Also, there is truth in what Ouida says—intellectual men are thinking hard all day, and need to be relieved from thought at night. All this in implied parenthesis. I hold that there is such a thing as an intellectual drama, and that it ought to be encouraged for the benefit of those who can enjoy it. I was sorry to see that Mr. Barry Sullivan's struggle in its behalf had ended unfortunately; but there is reason in everything, and I cannot see that a continued performance of one or two old pieces could draw. There are good signs, nevertheless, for the higher drama. At the Haymarket there has been a long and prosperous run for a delightful comedy of modern manners. The St. James's has been playing Goldsmith for a great while, and now takes to Sheridan. At the Queen's a mark has been made by a new yet accomplished actor and a fresh and charming actress (Mr. and Mrs. Rousby), in a fine play of passion. At Sadler's Wells the old drama holds its own. At St. George's Hall we are to see brilliant "Hamlet" pictures, and hear the original text read by Mr. Bellew. There are, therefore, audiences who will come to the good thing if it is offered; but then it must be offered properly. Folk will not accept unconscious work. If in nothing else, our burlesques are models of getting up, and in regard to the pains everybody takes to do all that he or she knows. What Garrick, or somebody, said to the clergyman about the one seeing in earnest and the other not should be borne in mind by the reformers of the stage, to whom let us wish all success.

This is not weather in which to see pictures—in fact, we in London live for the most part in artificial light. But I would set down a line of testimony to the admirable way in which the Royal Academy's new rooms are lighted. During the past week the test has been crucial (I believe that phrase is considered high art), and the magnificent collection of old masters, and the Stanfields and Leslies, have been seen in the most disadvantageous circumstances. Yet nobody needed to stay away because there was fog in Piccadilly, for the works could be seen very well; and one was glad to notice that people did not stay away, and that there was a very good attendance, which I hear has been regular. This will be satisfactory news to those who have so very kindly lent their paintings, a piece of generosity which is not properly estimated unless we consider how particularly hideous a room looks, in its owner's eye, when his favourite masterpiece is taken away, and there is a great gap instead. All very well to say that the possessors of pictures should be liberal, as lovers of a liberal art. So they are; but there is such a thing as human nature; and in the matter of paintings it does what Nature herself used to be said to do—it abhors a vacuum. It is well that the people appreciate what has been done for them.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS.

The examples of the early masters of the English school in this collection give no occasion to blush for our insular attainments in art though tested so severely by the juxtaposition of the older Continental masterpieces. The simplicity, largeness, and nobleness of style which distinguish the great schools of Italy and the Netherlands was manifestly caught by the founders of our native school, though almost entirely lost in the next generation. From various causes, into which we have not space to inquire, art in England during the last fifty years seems to have been dwarfed—to have become comparatively petty, ignoble, commonplace, striving only for small and showy effects. Even Hogarth, whose natural bent was in the direction of the Dutch painters of cabinet pictures, shows, in his "Sigismunda" holding the urn with her husband's heart, an apprehension of and a power of realising what connoisseurs of the old school used to call the grand style, or *gusto*. There is great breadth and unity of sober tone in this picture. It has much of that mellow harmony which we look for in an "old master," whilst here, as elsewhere, Hogarth stands among the highest as a painter of human emotion. There is an intensity of grief in the face—in the writhing lips and working nostrils, in the distracted, bewildered divergence of the eyes, and in the swollen veins of the forehead—which has seldom been equalled. We need not repeat the well-known story of the picture—how it was painted in rivalry with a Sigismunda by Furini that the fashionable cognoscenti of Hogarth's time attributed to Correggio; how the commission for it was declined by his rich patrons, and how it was sneered at and abused by his contemporaries. Hogarth's excellent wife sat at the model for this picture, and she obeyed his instructions not to part with it after his death for less than £500 during twenty years of widowhood.

Both Reynolds and Gainsborough are richly illustrated; and it here strikes us anew that the comparative merits of the great rivals may be most concisely indicated by conceding to Sir Joshua the more masculine strength, solidity, and grandeur, and to Gainsborough the more feminine delicacy, airy grace, and beauty. By the former there are portraits of Henry, Earl of Suffolk (4); Sir William Chambers, the architect (7); the painter himself (81); and the large State pictures, painted for the Academy, of George III. (232) and his Queen, Charlotte (233), all of which, having been exhibited in the National Portrait Collection, South Kensington, we have recently reviewed. The great picture, from the Grosvenor gallery, of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, the original of the picture at Dulwich which Hazlitt decried, is no doubt conceived in a lofty spirit of idealisation, and the flesh painting is at once subtle and solid. Yet it appears to us that the master did not quite hit that expression of rapt dramatic inspiration oblivious totally of self at which he doubtless aimed. She is not wholly transported from all self-consciousness; the affluence of the muse does not wholly fill her soul. The prevalence of a hot, yellowish-brown tone, resulting probably from over-glazing, is also unpleasant without being impressive. In idealised realistic portraiture Reynolds never surpassed his full-length of "Mary Wortley Montague, Countess of Bute" (71), wife of the Minister, from the collection of the present Marquis. There is wonderful force and directness in this representation. It is the woman herself, Countess or whatever she be, with her homely, shrewd, energetic face, bustling through her park, umbrella in hand, in her plain outdoor dress of black and white. The unhesitating masterly handling is also specially deserving observation. The Rembrandtesque view of "The Thames from Richmond Hill" (48) is interesting as one of Sir Joshua's few landscape studies, and was, evidently, painted near his pleasant retreat on Richmond-hill.

Gainsborough is even more variously represented. The famous "Blue Boy," from the Grosvenor gallery, loses nothing from familiarity. The painter's usual lightness of pencilling in this splendid whole-length of Master Buttall gives place to unwonted solidity of impasto; and, not content with mere suggestiveness of touch, the face is modelled to completeness in character, and breathes with intense vitality. Indeed, the flesh is wrought up almost too richly and juicy, or, perhaps, it is the varnish that has become darkened. If, as we are informed on good authority, this picture was painted to refute the dictum of Reynolds in one of his discourses, that a mass of blue, especially in light, should be avoided, the difficulty is rather evaded than fairly conquered, for the blue is mellowed almost to green in the lights, and so warmed with brownish shadow, that it scarcely tells as a mass of pure blue. The graceful whole-length of Mrs. Beaufoy (105), with a landscape background, hangs conveniently for comparison with Reynolds's Countess of Bute. The slighter execution, the less solid characterisation of the younger painter is at once apparent; but, by way of counterpoise, there is an indescribable fascination of expression. The "Kit-Cat" portraits of the first Marquis of Westminster (69) and "A Celebrated Singer" (106) are both in Gainsborough's thinner manner, but the latter has—quite in keeping with the subject, and the more than womanly affectation in the carriage of the head—a tender grey half-tint pervading the flesh which is exquisite. This last represents Tenucci, one of those operatic phenomena of the time, supplied by Italy—a man-soprano. Gainsborough's group, originally whole-length size, of the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, is extremely pretty, but somewhat artificial, and suggestive of the rouge-pot. It was this picture which led to the painter's quarrel with the Academy. It was painted for the Prince of Wales's state-room in Carlton Palace, and for a prescribed height, so as to fit in a panel of moderate elevation; and, on sending it to the Academy, the artist stipulated that it should be hung at the same height in the exhibition-room. The council of the Academy refused, however, to place it lower than the usual whole-length line; whereupon Gainsborough withdrew all his pictures of that year, and never again contributed to the Academy exhibition. When the picture was removed to Buckingham Palace, it was ruthlessly cut down to half length in order that it might fill a space over a doorway! Of the figure and landscape subjects—to hit off so many of which was the delight of Gainsborough's leisure from portrait-painting—there are capital examples in the "Going to Market" (82), a contrast in richness and power to another "Going to Market" (124), where the figures (note the lovely mounted figure of a girl) are relieved against a silvery-grey dawn, and the "Coast Scene" (136), a most masterly sketch of waves and clouds under the influence of a stiff breeze. The ignorance of, and insensibility to, landscape art a hundred years ago are shown by the facts that works such as these could find no purchasers, and that Richard Wilson was left to starve—Wilson, the painter of those noble Wynnstay landscapes (1 and 27), and that very beautiful "Landscape with Figures" (41) contributed by Sir Henry Hoare. The wonder is the greater in the latter case, because Wilson formed his style so entirely on the classical school of landscape then in vogue, and approached the best masters of that school, both in their merits and mannerisms, so closely, that nothing but the most unjust prejudices against living native artists could have rendered his contemporaries blind to the excellence of his works. After these large and effective pictures by Wilson, and some smaller but very powerful examples of Old Crome, of Norwich, and other unappreciated landscapists of the time, what a thin, cold, sneaky affair is that unfortunate "Sheep Washing" (34) by Wilkie!

The contrast between Lawrence and his great predecessors is less great in the half-length of "John, Earl of Suffolk" (76), and the head of himself (235), both well drawn and otherwise good specimens, though both betray the tendency of the painter of fashion to flattery and self-consciousness.

Barry's full-length of the Duke of Northumberland (234) shows a well-painted head, but the figure is conventionally treated and, still stranger to say, feebly drawn.

West's capital picture from the Grosvenor gallery of the "Death of General Wolfe" will always be memorable in the history of English painting for its first introduction of contemporary costume in a contemporary historical representation, contrary to the conventional classical treatment of the time.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The need of an additional exhibition gallery, advantageously situated at the West-End, to relieve the ever-increasing pressure on the Royal Academy, and to supply, more completely than has hitherto been done, the place of the British Institution, Pall-mall, especially as regards living painters in oil, seems to be universally felt throughout the artistic profession. Accordingly, a committee of artists have secured a well-lighted gallery, the size of the French Gallery, Pall-mall (but, we understand, possibly admitting large extension), at 39, Old Bond-street—a few doors out of Piccadilly. Here the first exhibition of oil paintings is announced to open early in March next; subsequent Spring Exhibitions are, however, to open in February, like those of the original British Institution. The project also includes winter exhibitions of water-colour drawings, to open in November or December, when no other gallery is available for painters in water colours besides those of the established societies. The dates fixed for opening these exhibitions indicate a desire to avoid interference or rivalry with any other body of artists. The promoters further invite support, not only from all artists of merit not within the academic body, but likewise contributions from members and associates of the Royal Academy, which they may not desire to reserve for their exhibition at Burlington House.

The principles upon which this new project is based are of quite novel application in this country, and reflect great credit upon the promoters. They closely resemble the reformed regulations for the conduct of the Paris salon introduced during the reign of the present Emperor. They are evidently designed to ensure the utmost possible fairness and liberality, and they are precisely of a kind which this journal has consistently advocated. One fundamental rule is that, as in the French system, the acting committee or jury for selecting and hanging works offered for exhibition will be elected by the contributors of those works. Thus every right in the exhibition is placed in the hands of those who form the exhibition through the representatives they elect, and the public will have the assurance that every work is accepted and placed (due regard being had to size) according to the judgment of a committee of taste, whose competency is certified by a large body of artists. Another rule, conceived in the same spirit, ordains that "no rights or privileges in the exhibition can be allowed to members of the committee, guarantors, or others." By a third regulation, equally commendable (particularly while the space remains limited), "No more than two works by any contributor will be placed."

Regulations such as these cannot fail, we think, to procure the confidence of the artistic profession and win the support of the public. They certainly guarantee management essentially different from that which doubtless brought about the decline in the later spring exhibitions of the old British Institution. We are glad to learn that the new institution has met with the most cordial approval from a large proportion of the members and associates of the Royal Academy, several of the most eminent artists in its ranks having promised contributions for the first exhibition. The published list of adherents to the project also includes many of the most distinguished artists outside the Academy. A success for the new institution appears to be as certain as it is well deserved. Those seeking further information are directed to apply to the honorary secretary, Mr. T. J. Gullick.

The drawings left by the late George F. Rosenberg, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, will be sold at Christie's on the 12th of next month. Included are many of his faithful delineations of mountain scenery and of the still-life subjects by which he is best known.

The mosaics, consisting of ornamental (not figure) designs for the decoration of the vault of the central hall in the Houses of Parliament, have arrived from Venice, and are now in their place, and will be visible on the removal of the scaffolding before the opening of Parliament. By that time it is hoped that the mosaic copy of one of Mr. Poynter's four figure cartoons (all of which have been approved by the authorities) will also be inserted in its place in the hall.

A large model showing London districts, comprising the Thames Embankment, from Westminster Palace to the Temple, and the Holborn improvements, is being executed by order of Mr. Lowe, and will shortly be placed in the South Kensington Museum. The object is to aid in properly disposing of sites for public works. Both sites for the new Law Courts appear; that on the Embankment being occupied by a model of Mr. Street's experimental design.

Not long ago we described the decorations of a boudoir which Marie Antoinette gave to Madame de Serilly, and which were brought from Paris and erected in the South Kensington Museum. Another rich series of chamber decorations, the work of Boucher, have been copied for the museum, and will shortly be exposed to visitors. The intention of the art-department is to prepare a number of chambers or compartments to be fitted with transcripts of decorations of various styles and periods, beginning with mosaics and wall-paintings, and to fill each compartment with appropriate articles of domestic use and other objects selected from the museum collections.

An attempt has been made in the Argentine Confederation to assassinate General Taboado, Governor of San Juan, and at Rosario a pronunciamiento had to be put down by the authorities.

The annual sale of reserved seats in the Rev. Ward Beecher's church at New York took place on the 4th inst. The best seat "fetched" 615 dollars. The net sum realised was larger than on any former occasion.

Nearly all the cases of specie have been recovered from the sunken wreck of the Carnatic steamer in the Gulf of Suez. Three only remained to be got up when the last report was dispatched, and these are spoken of with certainty.

The States of the Island of Jersey purpose erecting a lighthouse on the Corbière Rocks, a dangerous long reef of rocks running out a considerable distance from the land on the western corner of the island, and rendering the navigation at all times perilous.

The *New York Times* states that the report of the Commissioners of Immigration will show the arrival of 254,837 alien passengers at the port of New York in 1869; 41,537 are described as natives of England, and 1032 of Wales; 10,411 of Scotland, 68,632 of Ireland. All these are much larger numbers than those of 1868. 96,841 are described as Germans, 24,683 Swedes. The destination of 82,372 is described as New York, 37,313 Illinois, 30,746 Pennsylvania, 16,632 Wisconsin, 11,738 Ohio, 8158 Massachusetts, 8026 Iowa, 7743 New Jersey, 6939 Michigan, 6725 Minnesota, 4726 Missouri, 2325 Utah.

American papers state that every train on the Pacific Railroad has now cars attached with a special supply of fuel, food, lights, and blankets, so that, in case of accident, a fight with snow-drifts or other cause of extended delay, there will be plenty and to spare of everything needed for comfort. It is stated that the Grand Trunk Railroad has a new patent snow-plough that has a sweep of 17 ft. It throws the snow completely away from the region of the track by means of wings that can be expanded at pleasure, which will sometimes throw the snow across the fences. It is made very heavy, so as not to be thrown from the track, and has a room and stove inside it for the men required to manage it.

M. de Lesseps, in reply to a letter of congratulation recently addressed to him by Lord Clarendon on the subject of the Suez Canal, says that that letter has afforded him much gratification. "I have long been aware," he adds, "of your personal sympathies for the success of my undertaking; but the testimony you have been good enough to give me, in the name of the Queen's Government and as an expression of the sentiments of your fellow-countrymen, is doubly precious to me. On the one hand, it indicates that England will derive great advantages from the Suez Canal, and will thereby benefit the company I am at the head of; on the other hand, it shows that the public opinion of Great Britain and France, shared by our two Governments, will serve to consolidate an alliance which ought to be the basis of every policy of civilisation, progress, and liberty."

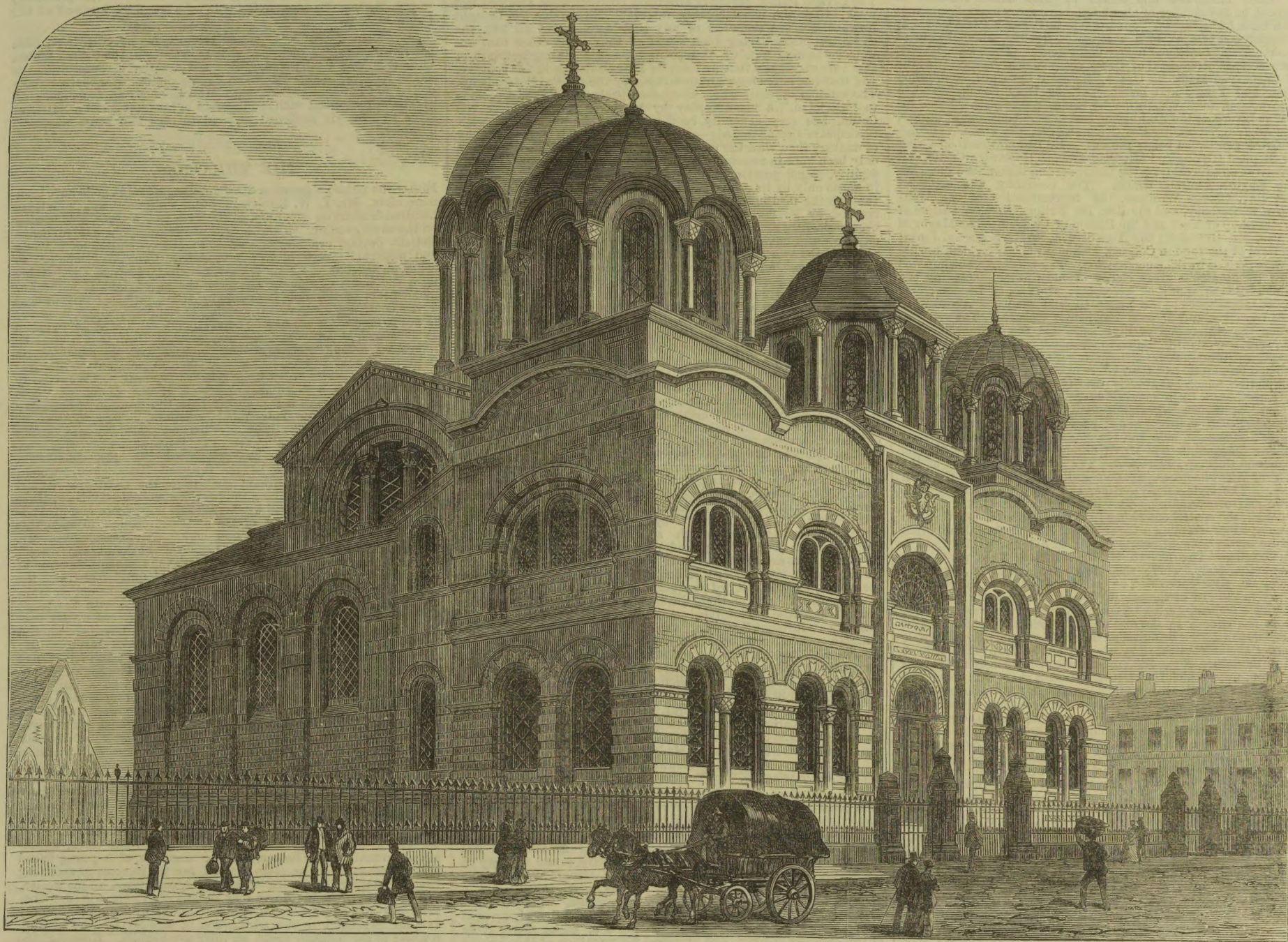
THE FUNERAL OF VICTOR NOIR.



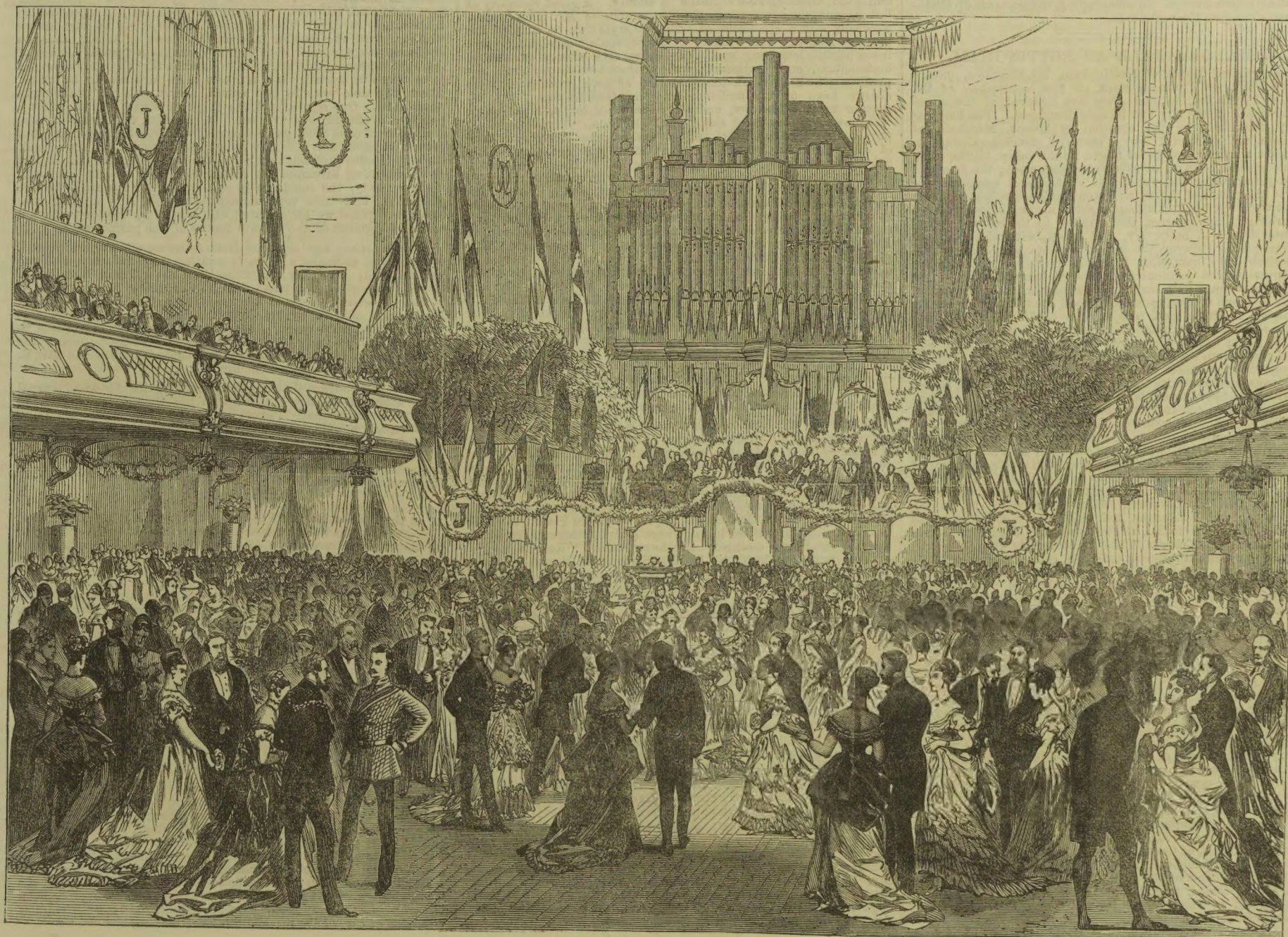
THE PEOPLE CHEERING THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.



THE FUNERAL AT NEUILLY.



THE NEW GREEK CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.



THE MAYOR'S BALL AT NOTTINGHAM.

NEW GREEK CHURCH IN LIVERPOOL.

The Greek merchants and others of that nation resident in Liverpool, to the number of about 400, have got a magnificent new church built for their religious worship in Prince's Park-road. It was opened last Sunday with a series of services, which began at nine o'clock and continued nearly eight hours. They were devoted to the elaborate ceremonial of Greek ecclesiastical consecration, the chief ministrant being his Grace Alexander Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, and member of the Holy Greek Synod, a prelate held in high veneration by his co-religionists. Since his arrival at Liverpool the Archbishop had been entertained at dinner, at the Adelphi Hotel, by Mr. Gronnacopulo, the Greek Consul—sixty Greek gentlemen being present. He had also been on a visit to Sir Stephen Glynne and Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden Castle, and had received an address from the Liverpool and Birkenhead branches of the English Church Union. The ceremony was attended by the Rev. George Williams, as representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rev. Dr. Butler, as representative of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Chester. The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. Hubback; the High Sheriff, Mr. B. Haywood Jones; and several of the foreign Consuls, with many of the English townsfolk, were present in the congregation. The Greek Archbishop was assisted by numerous other clergy of his Church, including the Archimandrites Stratouli, of Liverpool; Morfino, of London; and Moro, of Manchester; the priest Gabriel Stratouli, Archdeacon Eugene Depastas, and Deacon Parthenios Achilles. The services, including the celebration of high mass and the ordination of a priest, were scarcely intelligible to strangers ignorant of the Greek language, but the ritual was an imposing spectacle, and the gorgeous dresses and fine music had their effect upon all.

The church, which has already cost £15,000, and will cost £10,000 more, contributed by a number of gentlemen, with Mr. C. M. Papayanni at their head, stands on a site bounded by Prince's Park-road, Berkeley-street, and Upper Stanhope-street, with St. Margaret's on the one side and the Welsh Presbyterian chapel on the other. The architect is Mr. H. Summers, of the firm of Messrs. Sumners and Culshaw, Liverpool. The general plan is that of the Church of St. Theodosios, at Constantinople, built in the fifth century. The style is Byzantine, and the general appearance majestic and commanding. The building is surmounted by four large domes, the central one rising from the intersection of the nave and transept roof, forming a Greek cross. The materials are brick and white stone, with alternate bands of red and white up to a certain height. The church is divided into three parts—the entrance, the body, where the people sit and stand, and the sanctuary or altar space. The height of the nave vault is 45 ft., and to the eye of the central dome 72 ft. from the floor. The altar, or *agia trapeza*, during certain portions of the service is shut out from the church by the *iconostasis*, which is the chief work of the interior, the design being very rich and elaborate; the materials used are Dantzic oak, old English oak, and walnut. The altar is placed in the centre of the *bema* or sanctuary. It consists of a stone base or step, upon which is a circular moulded shaft with base and cap, similar to the English fonts, upon which rests a large white marble slab. The north side of the east wall contains a niche and marble table for the sacred vessels. The south side of the east wall has a niche with marble basin for emptying the water after use for sacred purposes, and has also a fireplace to receive the brazier of charcoal. These portions are termed respectively the chapel of *prothesis* and the *diakonicon*, both of which are separated by curtains. A beautiful silver lamp is suspended over the altar. The throne is of a regal character. It can never be occupied by anyone but the Archbishop. A smaller throne is placed alongside it for the reigning Sovereign. To the left of the throne are stalls for the deacons. The pulpit is placed against the north wall in the centre of the transept above the stalls, and approached by a staircase of oak, the whole of the woodwork being beautifully carved. Behind and above the middle door of the sanctuary (the royal gate) is hung a beautiful curtain of plum-coloured velvet, richly embroidered with festoons of flowers in gold, with a worked centre-piece representing Christ upon the cross, surmounted on each side by cherubs in clouds. This curtain was made in Constantinople, and is used to shut out the view of the sanctuary during certain portions of the service, such as the high liturgy. The decorations of the church also include paintings of Scriptural subjects by Mr. Xydias, a Greek artist. In worshipping, the sexes are divided—the women sitting on the north side.

THE MAYOR'S BALL AT NOTTINGHAM.

The public-spirited Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Oldknow, gave a magnificent ball, on Thursday week, in the lecture-hall of the Mechanics' Institution, to more than five hundred of the upper class inhabitants of that city and its neighbourhood. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion by Messrs. Marshall, of Nottingham, and converted into a beautiful dancing-saloon. In each window a mirror was placed above pink window blinds, with lace curtains, and festoons of evergreens and roses; the floor was richly carpeted along the walls, but cleared and smoothed for dancing in the middle of the room: green cushioned sofas and chairs of walnut wood were ranged along the sides, in the window recesses, with marbled pillars between them, rising to the balcony above. Ornamental devices in holly, ivy, and laurel, with white and red roses, were placed between the upper windows, presenting alternately a circle and a star, with J. O., the initials of the Mayor's name; spear-pointed pennons were crossed beneath them. The orchestra was adorned with three splendid mirrors under the organ, and with a grove of orange-trees, laurels, and flowering shrubs and plants; to right and left of the organ were banners; the walls showed fair ovals of crimson and green, inclosing letters of gold; the railing was covered with crimson and gold; the steps from the orchestra down to the hall were canopied with hangings of crimson cloth and lace. The balcony at the other end was decorated with the colours of the Robin Hood Rifles, the Nottingham town arms, those of the Mayor, and other ornamental devices. Beneath this was a buffet, laid with every delicacy, provided by Messrs. Gunter and Co., of London. The Mayor found the wines from his own cellar. The supper, however, was spread in the small lecture-hall, which was carpeted, and adorned with bannerets on a crimson screen, as well as with a splendid show of silver candelabra, épergnes, and vases, on the tables. The music was supplied by a fine band of eighteen performers, under the leadership of Mr. H. Leverton. Card-tables were laid in the reading-room of the institution, and there were a cloak-room and retiring-rooms for the ladies. The company began to arrive between nine and ten o'clock. The entertainments were conducted with perfect success; fourteen gentlemen, each wearing a silver medal struck for the purpose, acting as stewards, under the direction of Mr. Pettifor, master of the ceremonies. The dancing was kept up till five o'clock in the morning with great spirit and enjoyment.

Mr. Lingen, formerly of the Education Office, and now Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, has been made a C.B.

The court of inquiry touching the abandonment of the Caroline, sitting at Liverpool, gave judgment on Monday. They were of opinion that the captain should have shown more firmness in keeping the crew on board, but they thought that a three months' suspension of his certificate would be a sufficient punishment.

Several shipping casualties are announced. The most serious is the loss, yesterday week, of the barque Kenilworth, of Liverpool, on St. Patrick's Causeway, at the entrance of Cardigan Bay. Eight of the crew were saved by the Barmouth, and thirteen by the Abersoch life-boat—both boats belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution. On the same morning the Royal National Life-Boat Institution's Cotton Sheppard life-boat, at the station of Porth-dinllaen, North Wales, brought ashore the crew of three men from the schooner Groant, of Carnarvon.—The barque Duke, of North Shields, with coals, has been picked up, abandoned, and taken to Falmouth by a portion of the crew of the barque Wave.—The Swedish barque Ulica, from Newcastle for Havannah, was found, yesterday week, by the steamer Brenda, abandoned. Her boats and papers were missing.

MUSIC.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts were resumed last week, after the usual holiday interval. No novelty was brought forward, nor was the want of any such specialty at all felt, the orchestral pieces having been works of that great order that are welcome in any number of repetitions, and their performance of that rare excellence that we scarcely hear elsewhere in this country, and that has never been surpassed even by the Crystal Palace band. The sublime overture which Beethoven wrote, in 1807, as a prelude to "Coriolan," a five-act play by his contemporary, Herr von Collin, has very generally been associated in imagination with Shakspeare's grand tragedy—with which, indeed, it is far more worthy of analogy than with the modern work, whose name has probably only been kept in remembrance by it. Such an expression of heroic dignity, tragic passion, pathos, and grandeur has been paralleled in music only by its composer in others of his works. The sublime, through the medium of the orchestra, has only been thoroughly reached by Beethoven. The romantic and the picturesque have been eminently realised both by Weber and Mendelssohn—Saturday's concert having offered representative specimens of both composers in the overture to "Euryanthe" of the former, which closed the programme, and the "Scotch" symphony of the latter, which formed the important and central piece of the selection. This grand and elaborate "tone-picture," in which we have the enduring reflection of the influence of grand and sombre Highland scenery on one of the most poetical of modern composers, owed its conception to Mendelssohn's tour in Scotland in 1829, although the work was not developed and completed until 1842. Like all greatly-imagined and highly-finished productions of genius, the recognition and enjoyment of its manifold beauties increase with repeated hearing. Certainly it never created a greater effect than in Saturday's performance, when each movement was heard with intense delight—the northern, sombre tone of the opening portion; the marvellous scherzo, with its happy infusion of national character; the devotional adagio, with its incidental dirge; and the fiery, impetuous finale—all were alike recognised as the products of high genius and consummate art. A specialty in Saturday's concert was the remarkably clever organ-playing of the two youthful Le Jeunes, Arthur and Charles. These boy-brothers displayed their executive skill, and their command over "the king of instruments," by separate performances—the first in Mendelssohn's fourth sonata, the other in Bach's grand fugue (with its prelude) known as the St. Anne's. As these works are written in three staves, the third being a part for the pedals, independent of and fully as important as those for the hands, the difficulty of execution is of course extreme. The performance of each of these juvenile organists was received with general applause. The vocal music consisted of three pieces—Caspary's "Revenge" scene, from "Der Freyschütz;" Mr. Sullivan's effective setting of Byron's translation of an "Ode of Anacreon;" and the demonstrative ballad "The Vagabond"—the very different styles of which were admirably interpreted by Mr. Santley, who created an impression in the scene that has scarcely been surpassed in his stage performances of the same piece.

Each of our two great choral institutions gave a concert last week. The National Choral Society performed "Elijah," and the Sacred Harmonic Society "The Creation." In the former instance the principal solo-singers were Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Palmer, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Renwick; in the latter, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley.

The second of the Saturday evening concerts at Exeter Hall took place last week, and gave every promise of the great and continued success of a scheme which fully deserves it, as an endeavour to place music of a high order, executed by first-class artists, within the reach of a large public at low prices. As the room was full and the applause great and discriminative, it can scarcely be premature to congratulate the director, Mr. George Wood, on the prospects of the movement which he has made in so good a direction. Weber's overture to "Der Freyschütz," and Nicolai's to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and Mozart's Symphony in G minor, were the orchestral pieces—the piece of dance music given at the previous concert, and premised for repetition at this, having been judiciously omitted. The taste of the shilling public seems now, happily, to have risen above these *ad-captandum* inducements, and good music alone will suffice to attract. A great specialty at last Saturday's concert was the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang with a splendour of voice and style that he himself has never surpassed. His delivery of Beethoven's "Adelaide," that incomparable love-song, was in the highest style of vocal excellence, declamation, and sentiment; and produced that profound impression which such an interpretation of such great music must always have on an audience of any intelligence. His reception in this instance, and after his other songs, Macfarren's "My own, my guiding star" and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling," proved that the public are fully aware of the rarity and value of such excellence, notwithstanding some past occasional ebullitions when disappointed of hearing it. These outbreaks, however, when they do occur, proceed only from a minority, the unreasonable portion of the audience—from people who look on a great intellectual artist as a clock to be wound up and set going at will, not granting the liability which even a clock has of occasional cessation from accidental causes. At the concert referred to Herr Wilhelmj reappeared, after an absence of three years. This gentleman, a Swedish violinist, will be remembered as a player of exceptionally great acquisitions, which seem now to be rather matured and heightened than diminished. In a very dry and laboured concerto by Herr David (of Leipzig), in Ernst's "Élégie," and (being encored therein) a "Reverie" by Vieuxtemps, Herr Wilhelmj displayed a fine, pure tone, finished style, and admirable mechanism which we hope soon to hear employed in music more worthy of such qualities. In addition to the pieces specified, there were several vocal performances of high excellence by Madame Sinico and Signor Foli. Mr. Henry Leslie conducted with his usual care and earnestness. Such a shilling-s' worth as this concert offered has scarcely been paralleled within our recollection.

At the last Monday Popular Concert Madame Arabella Goddard introduced (for the first time here) Wolff's grand solo sonata in C minor—a work which the same player brought forward at her recital in May last, when we noticed her excellent performance of this fine production of a contemporary of Beethoven, whom he rivalled (to equal that giant was impossible) as a pianist. In this, and in Professor Bennett's beautiful sonata for piano and violoncello (the latter including the splendid playing of Signor Piatti), Madame Goddard displayed those high powers and attainments for which she has long been eminent. Beethoven's third "Rasoumowski" quartet (in C), admirably led by Herr Straus, and Mozart's clarinet quintet, with Mr. Lazarus's skilful performance on the principal instrument, completed the list of instrumental pieces—the executants not already named being Mr. L. Ries, the permanent second violin; and Mr. Zerbin, viola, the latter of whom officiated as accompanist, in the absence of Mr. Benedict. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and the songs were two settings of Tennyson's words, "Swallow, Swallow," by Signor Piatti, with the composer's own violoncello obligato; and "Go not, happy day," by Seymour Egerton, a well-known amateur.

Italy has been active in the production of new operas during the past year—some thirty having been brought out—with small benefit to art, however, as only three are said to have been successful.

Among the celebrations of the centenary of Beethoven's birth this year will be one at Cologne, to be given, in connection with the Feast of Pentecost, under the direction of Herr Franz Lachner.

Since our notice of Mr. John Boosey's first ballad concert (a fortnight back) two more have been given, at St. James's Hall, of similar character, and with equal success.

Madame Sainton-Dolby's second and last concert of English music took place, also at St. James's Hall, yesterday week, when her own expressive singing, and that of Miss Edith Wynne, with other effective performances by Madame Rita, Miss Elena Angèle, Mr. Byron, Mr. L. Thomas, and Mr. Maybrick, made up an attractive entertainment—rendered still more so by the display of Signor Piatti's rare skill on the violoncello, and some capital piano-forte-playing by Miss Agnes Zimmermann. Mr. Bamby's fine

choir, conducted by himself, contributed some part-songs and Mendelssohn's anthem, "Judge me, O God!" As previously stated, Madame Sainton-Dolby will take her final farewell of the public in June.

Mr. Kennedy, who has gained celebrity as a Scottish vocalist, has returned from a three-years' tour in Canada, the United States, California, and Utah; and commenced a series of entertainments at the Hanover-square Rooms on Friday night. His characteristic delivery of national ballads, with Miss Kennedy as accompanying pianist, interspersed with recollections of his travels and recitations, serve to keep his audience amused for the two hours which he occupies.

THE THEATRES.

Either the public is growing capricious or its recent gods have been mere idols. Mr. T. W. Robertson, whose "School" was in its three hundredth night on Saturday, at the Prince of Wales's, was bowing on the same evening, on the boards of the Adelphi, to an audience sibilant beyond ordinary precedent, at the conclusion of a "new and original" piece in five acts, called "The Nightingale," so called on account of a song to that famous bird which the heroine is in the habit of singing whenever the playwright is wishful to make a sort of key-note impression. It is a pity that this musical device could not guarantee the saving of the piece, which, it seems, is not so new, after all, having been already ventilated for an entire twelvemonth in America. We may suppose, then, that it must be numbered among successful dramas, and that its reception on Saturday should be reckoned among the mere accidents which frequently befall pieces even of the greatest reputation. We scarcely think that such a fame is the destiny of the drama of "The Nightingale," though it is probable that the decision of Saturday may be reversed on subsequent evenings. The incident a which so much hissing was levelled on Saturday was owing to an error on the part of the audience that an atrocity was about to be committed by Mr. Benjamin Webster on the person of an innocent little child, which, after all, was not committed; and when the child was rescued applause followed, negating the previous sibilant. Now, there can be no doubt, that there was censurable impatience and groundless anticipation on the part of the audience enough to make this proceeding superbly ridiculous and eminently unreasonable. Mr. Robertson is clearly entitled to the benefit of the doubt thus created. Nevertheless, it was sufficiently clear that the lamentable error of the audience had its source in the state of mind into which the previous scenes had thrown them, and for this the author is responsible. They had evidently not been pleased with the play; perhaps, even, they had not been interested. Nor can we say that there was anything in it with which they ought to have been pleased or interested. The dialogue was not in the least Robertsonian: there were no happy turns of phrase, none of those small felicities of diction, on which his celebrity is founded. In "The Nightingale," something more was attempted: something like a mitigated Victorian melodrama, with a mild dash of the sensational, and a rather showy spectacular relief from the prevailing dullness of the action. The hero is of the villainous sort, with picturesque adjuncts—one Ismael, an East Indian, promoter of bubble companies, with a private occupation in the background, inclusive of murder and conspiracy—an amalgam which seemed much to the taste of Mr. Webster and puzzled his patrons until they sought deliverance from their perplexity in the manner above stated. Ismael, too, has an Oriental genius as well as birth, and indulges in an amount of figurative talk which conceals his criminal purposes under the flowers of what the writer evidently intended for poetry, but is only stilted prose, and, in some cases, unconscious profanity. He hastens on the marriage of a young friend with a woman whom he loves himself for the purpose of extorting from the former, by means of absurd speculations, all his wealth, and then contrives his death that he may marry the widow. She, after her husband's decease, gets her living by singing, and duly exhibits her child to the admiration of the house, who as duly respond to the demand made on their sympathies. However, the lady, having lost her voice, has fallen into poverty, and while wrestling with need is doomed to further affliction; for Ismael enters at the window and takes off her boy in a boat. The mother goes distracted, follows after in another boat, and, by a practicable contrivance, is shown floating away in the mist, no one knows whither, until the curtain falls on the vision of terror, and the audience, overwhelmed with mystery, makes a frantic display of ignorant rapture. One might have thought that the success of the piece was now certain; but no, two more acts had to be risked. Those two acts were in two scenes, meant, alas! to be intensely sensational. One represented the angle of the square, lit up for a party: the second, a graveyard. In the first, the heroine is seen singing in the cold, while gay ladies and gentlemen are passing into the festive mansion. She falls into the hands of Ismael. In the second, the wily Hindoo pretends that her boy is dead; but, when the child is produced alive, attempts its destruction and secures his own. Unfortunately, the incidents in this drama are too much for the characters, and their representatives had little to do that was effective. What we have stated will enable the reader to form a correct judgment of the general merits of the performance.

Miss Marriott has returned from America, and she reappeared, on Saturday, at Sadler's Wells, to a rather large audience, and was well received. The play was "The Hunchback," Miss Marriott, of course, supporting the part of Julia, and Mrs. Eburne that of Helen. Master Walter was well rendered by Mr. Pennington, and Sir Thomas Clifford by Mr. Edmund Phelps. Mr. Rosiere sustained Modus with spirit. Miss Marriott was also advertised to appear in "The Lady of Lyons" and in "Fazio," during the week; Mr. Pennington appearing as Claude Melnotte and Mr. E. Phelps as the unfortunate alchemist.

We regret to learn that in consequence of the expenses incurred at the Holborn Theatre Mr. Sullivan has thought it prudent to close it for the present. Report speaks of great losses, but these are obviously much exaggerated. Doubtless the absence of a pantomime has operated disadvantageously on the attendance to the performances during the holiday season; but when the time for acting the regular drama sets in there is no reason why the house should not be reopened.

In the Belgian Post Office, during the month of December last, 3755 letters could not be delivered on account of faulty addresses. Of that number, however, 2753, after being opened, were afterwards forwarded to their destination or returned to their writers, but 1002 remain in the dead-letter office.

The duel between M. Ramon de Errazu and M. Angel de Miranda, on Nov. 14, which arose out of an article in the *Gaulois*, came before the Correctional Tribunal yesterday week. The Court sentenced M. de Errazu and his seconds to a fine of 200f. each, and the two seconds of M. de Miranda to fifteen days' imprisonment.

A return has been printed of the cost of collecting the Customs revenue of the United Kingdom, showing the total amount of revenue collected, the cost of collection, and the gain or loss to the country. It appears from the return that out of 132 custom-houses 66, or exactly one half, are a loss to the country; and, adding the extra expenses not separately allotted by Government, more than 100 out of 132 custom-houses show a loss. The return also gives the separate revenue and expenses of each port as far as they are divided by Government.

A French paper mentions the following sensible custom which prevails at Stuttgart, the capital of Wirtemberg:—On the afternoon of New-Year's Day a sort of fair, or exchange, for visiting-cards is held in a public place. All the servants of good houses and all commissionaires meet there, and one among them, mounted on a bench or table, calls out the addresses. At each name announced a cloud of cards falls into a basket placed for the purpose, and the representative of the person for whom these cards are intended can pocket his contingent. Each follows in his turn, and in a few minutes hundreds of cards have reached their destination.

Among the bans of marriage published at the Hôtel de Ville at Lille are those of M. Pierre Paux, officer of health, aged forty-seven, and Mdlle. Felicité Lelong, aged eighty-four. The nephews and nieces of the lady, who thus lose the reversion of a fortune of 300,000*fr.*, have attempted to arrest the marriage on the plea of lunacy; but a legal examination has established the entire sanity of the lady.

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